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# CALYPSO MAGIC

## YOU CAN HAVE A FANTASTIC BRAZE OF COLOUR IN YOUR GARDEN WITHIN 48 HOURS

**HERE'S LIVING PROOF!**

**CUSTOMERS HAVE PRAISED "CALYPSO MAGIC"**

- "I'm very pleased with my Calypso Magic received last week. It was in bloom next day."  
— M. M. W. (Mrs.), Beckenham.
- "I planted them out in the garden during the evening of the day of delivery and at the first sign of rain when they went into colourful bloom. Many thanks for the prompt delivery and most careful packing ensuring a safe delivery of my order."  
— A. G. (Mrs.), Chessington.
- "I have received my order of 100 Calypso Magic perennials plants and would like you to send me your catalogue, and also keep me informed of any future bargains."  
— J. E. W. Walling.
- "May I take this opportunity to say how satisfied I was with my order of Calypso Magic earlier this year. The blaze of colour was admired by quite a large number of passengers, and many enquired what the plants were and where they could be obtained."  
— Miss Hill London, W.C.C.

**DESPATCHED IN RED READY TO BURN INTO A BLAZE OF COLOUR**

"Calypso Magic" is already in an advanced state of bud development and its two-life fading flowers which are double and semi-double can "explode" into a riot of colour within 48 hours of planting. Rich lustrous flame scarlet, deep purple, salmon, coral, scarlet, deep orange yellow, passion pink and frosty white are but a few of the gorgeous colours, and shades to expect. They appear about 8 inches tall or medium green succulent foliage that reaches about six high.

**ALREADY A PROVEN FAVORITE IN THOUSANDS OF ENGLISH GARDENS**

Never, never, never has there been or is there likely to be in our opinion such a colourful subject for summer planting! Yes! This new saviour "Razzié Dazzle". This new saviour is even more colorful than the splendid strain originally introduced to National Trust gardens in 1964. This exciting hybrid sun-loving plant successfully blazes in Perennials, Grandiflora, Compacta and evermore flower classes. It improves and can give a blaze of brilliant colour within 48 hours of planting.

**A TOUCH OF DREAMTAKING BEAUTY**

Planted on a hot sunny bank beside garden paths, in a bed of its own, in window boxes or in tubs, Calypso Magic over an old wall can bring to an English garden a touch of magic. Unmistakably heavily scented charm often imagined but seldom won't. At one position, poor soil, plenty of sun, watering for about 3 weeks establish a good root system, and then virtual neglect are all it takes of life to delight and dazzle daily with exotic fervent, frantically devastating colour.

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Vanished silver, tin roof under  
wood, 20' 17' 12' 10' 8' 6' 4' 2' 1' 1/2' 1' 1/4' 1' 1/8' 1' 1/16' 1' 1/32' 1' 1/64' 1' 1/128' 1' 1/256' 1' 1/512' 1' 1/1024' 1' 1/2048' 1' 1/4096' 1' 1/8192' 1' 1/16384' 1' 1/32768' 1' 1/65536' 1' 1/131072' 1' 1/262144' 1' 1/524288' 1' 1/1048576' 1' 1/2097152' 1' 1/4194304' 1' 1/8388608' 1' 1/16777216' 1' 1/33554432' 1' 1/67108864' 1' 1/134217728' 1' 1/26

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One of the main advantages of the C.H.F. Plan is that you can grow a very profitable crop almost anywhere—a small shed, cellar, garage, or back yard—just a few square feet is all you need for growing mushrooms. Growers who produce in almost any sort of well-ventilated "out of the house" place, perfectly formed succulent mushrooms which once when you start will be eagerly bought by friends, restaurant, hotels, etc.

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Order your introductory pack now—you can then start immediately—WE GUARANTEE TO BUY ALL YOUR PRODUCE FROM YOU, and we will pay you the best price possible at the point of our unique NO - RISK - SERVICE. Only when you begin to make BIG PROFITS do we our entire success.

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### SPECIAL KITPACK

Contains our GUARANTEED "KITPACK" - Mushroom Spawning - The astonishing details of mushroom growing - DOES NOT NEED MATURE, C.H.F.'S MUSHROOM SPRAWLING - CLIPPING METHOD - Full instructions with every child could follow our famous "Mushroom Profitable" - HANDY special offers. ALL FOR £2.50 cash only. (S77-4-2-1)

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**MULTI WARDROBE HANGER**

You can hang 5 pairs of slacks on this Multi 5 hanger. It has 5 loops for ties, 5 loops for shirts, 5 loops for sweaters, 5 loops for coats, 5 loops for hats, 5 loops for gloves, 5 loops for socks, 5 loops for shoes, 5 loops for belts, 5 loops for scarves, 5 loops for handkerchiefs, 5 loops for pocket squares, 5 loops for cufflinks, 5 loops for pens, 5 loops for pencils, 5 loops for keys, 5 loops for watches, 5 loops for jewelry, 5 loops for sunglasses, 5 loops for binoculars, 5 loops for cameras, 5 loops for flashlights, 5 loops for tools, 5 loops for sports equipment, 5 loops for travel items, 5 loops for first aid kits, 5 loops for emergency supplies, 5 loops for disaster preparedness items, 5 loops for survival gear, 5 loops for outdoor equipment, 5 loops for camping gear, 5 loops for hiking gear, 5 loops for fishing gear, 5 loops for hunting gear, 5 loops for gardening tools, 5 loops for lawn care equipment, 5 loops for car maintenance tools, 5 loops for home improvement tools, 5 loops for construction tools, 5 loops for power tools, 5 loops for hand tools, 5 loops for measuring tools, 5 loops for marking tools, 5 loops for cutting tools, 5 loops for drilling tools, 5 loops for sanding tools, 5 loops for painting tools, 5 loops for cleaning tools, 5 loops for maintenance tools, 5 loops for repair tools, 5 loops for replacement parts, 5 loops for accessories, 5 loops for consumables, 5 loops for lubricants, 5 loops for fluids, 5 loops for gases, 5 loops for solids, 5 loops for liquids, 5 loops for powders, 5 loops for pastes, 5 loops for gels, 5 loops for creams, 5 loops for ointments, 5 loops for lotions, 5 loops for sprays, 5 loops for foams, 5 loops for emulsions, 5 loops for suspensions, 5 loops for solutions, 5 loops for mixtures, 5 loops for compounds, 5 loops for elements, 5 loops for molecules, 5 loops for atoms, 5 loops for ions, 5 loops for electrons, 5 loops for protons, 5 loops for neutrons, 5 loops for quarks, 5 loops for leptons, 5 loops for bosons, 5 loops for fermions, 5 loops for hadrons, 5 loops for baryons, 5 loops for mesons, 5 loops for leptons, 5 loops for quarks, 5 loops for gluons, 5 loops for photons, 5 loops for neutrinos, 5 loops for antineutrinos, 5 loops for antimatter, 5 loops for dark matter, 5 loops for dark energy, 5 loops for gravity, 5 loops for electromagnetism, 5 loops for the strong force, 5 loops for the weak force, 5 loops for the universe, 5 loops for the cosmos, 5 loops for the galaxy, 5 loops for the solar system, 5 loops for the Earth, 5 loops for the Moon, 5 loops for the planets, 5 loops for the stars, 5 loops for the nebulae, 5 loops for the galaxies, 5 loops for the universe.

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and all things nice

that's what U girls are made of... pretty, pretty, throvin' n' spicin' it all over their hair, to their waists, on their command! All the boys in the kitchen'll be tastefully reeled in by that Orange or Pineapple or Strawberry or...  
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Price: W. £3.10, V.S. £2.25. Add 5p p. to all orders. Catalogue sent on request. Write to: SUGAR-N-SPICE, c/o E. J. B. Ltd., 502 A, B2 High St., London, E-17 10L

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OU  
GIANT

A black and white illustration of a young child lying on their side on a large, round, cushioned object that resembles a beanbag chair or a large, deep pillow. The child is wearing a striped shirt and shorts, and their head is resting on their hand. The object has a thick, textured surface. The illustration is framed by a simple black border.

## STOCK CLEARANCE

This is a unique opportunity to purchase a FULL SIZED SWIM/FUN GARDEN. The de-luxe model is large enough to accommodate several adults—children of all ages. Now you can teach your child to swim in the safety of your own back yard. Each pool has inflatable slides and slides that give long life and yet are easy to set up and against. Leave up all summer long and you can simply deflate and pack away for winter storage. Next required.

**Giant Standard Pool** (mud green)  
across x 14" deep  
carriage.

**Giant De Luxe Pool** (color blue)  
across x 20" deep  
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Foot pumps available.

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**GAMAGES** **DUNLOP**  
'Greenflash'  
Men's Tennis Shoes  
Slightly  
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**SAVE**  
**£1** on perfect price

Fast  
Fig. 5

FOOT Superior quality, cushioned insole.  
Ideal for sports and holidays etc. White  
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Recommended price **£10.00** PRICE **£9.00**  
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**GAMAGES, HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C.1**

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<b>Selected VICTORIA</b> Queen Elizabeth II (feath) 1957-1967 (1967) (feath) 1968-1970 (1970) (feath) 1971-1972 (1972) (feath) 1973-1974 (1974) (feath) 1975-1976 (1976) (feath) 1977-1978 (1978) (feath) 1979-1980 (1980) (feath) 1981-1982 (1982) (feath) 1983-1984 (1984) (feath) 1985-1986 (1986) (feath) 1987-1988 (1988) (feath) 1989-1990 (1990) (feath) 1991-1992 (1992) (feath) 1993-1994 (1994) (feath) 1995-1996 (1996) (feath) 1997-1998 (1998) (feath) 1999-2000 (2000) (feath) 2001-2002 (2002) (feath) 2003-2004 (2004) (feath) 2005-2006 (2006) (feath) 2007-2008 (2008) (feath) 2009-2010 (2010) (feath) 2011-2012 (2012) (feath) 2013-2014 (2014) (feath) 2015-2016 (2016) (feath) 2017-2018 (2018) (feath) 2019-2020 (2020) (feath) 2021-2022 (2022) (feath) 2023-2024 (2024) (feath) 2025-2026 (2026) (feath) 2027-2028 (2028) (feath) 2029-2030 (2030) (feath) 2031-2032 (2032) (feath) 2033-2034 (2034) (feath) 2035-2036 (2036) (feath) 2037-2038 (2038) (feath) 2039-2040 (2040) (feath) 2041-2042 (2042) (feath) 2043-2044 (2044) (feath) 2045-2046 (2046) (feath) 2047-2048 (2048) (feath) 2049-2050 (2050) (feath) 2051-2052 (2052) (feath) 2053-2054 (2054) (feath) 2055-2056 (2056) (feath) 2057-2058 (2058) (feath) 2059-2060 (2060) (feath) 2061-2062 (2062) (feath) 2063-2064 (2064) (feath) 2065-2066 (2066) (feath) 2067-2068 (2068) (feath) 2069-2070 (2070) (feath) 2071-2072 (2072) (feath) 2073-2074 (2074) (feath) 2075-2076 (2076) (feath) 2077-2078 (2078) (feath) 2079-2080 (2080) (feath) 2081-2082 (2082) (feath) 2083-2084 (2084) (feath) 2085-2086 (2086) (feath) 2087-2088 (2088) (feath) 2089-2090 (2090) (feath) 2091-2092 (2092) (feath) 2093-2094 (2094) (feath) 2095-2096 (2096) (feath) 2097-2098 (2098) (feath) 2099-2100 (2100) (feath) 2101-2102 (2102) (feath) 2103-2104 (2104) (feath) 2105-2106 (2106) (feath) 2107-2108 (2108) (feath) 2109-2110 (2110) (feath) 2111-2112 (2112) (feath) 2113-2114 (2114) (feath) 2115-2116 (2116) (feath) 2117-2118 (2118) (feath) 2119-2120 (2120) (feath) 2121-2122 (2122) (feath) 2123-2124 (2124) (feath) 2125-2126 (2126) (feath) 2127-2128 (2128) (feath) 2129-2130 (2130) (feath) 2131-2132 (2132) (feath) 2133-2134 (2134) (feath) 2135-2136 (2136) (feath) 2137-2138 (2138) (feath) 2139-2140 (2140) (feath) 2141-2142 (2142) (feath) 2143-2144 (2144) (feath) 2145-2146 (2146) (feath) 2147-2148 (2148) (feath) 2149-2150 (2150) (feath) 2151-2152 (2152) (feath) 2153-2154 (2154) (feath) 2155-2156 (2156) (feath) 2157-2158 (2158) (feath) 2159-2160 (2160) (feath) 2161-2162 (2162) (feath) 2163-2164 (2164) (feath) 2165-2166 (2166) (feath) 2167-2168 (2168) (feath) 2169-2170 (2170) (feath) 2171-2172 (2172) (feath) 2173-2174 (2174) (feath) 2175-2176 (2176) (feath) 2177-2178 (2178) (feath) 2179-2180 (2180) (feath) 2181-2182 (2182) (feath) 2183-2184 (2184) (feath) 2185-2186 (2186) (feath) 2187-2188 (2188) (feath) 2189-2190 (2190) (feath) 2191-2192 (2192) (feath) 2193-2194 (2194) (feath) 2195-2196 (2196) (feath) 2197-2198 (2198) (feath) 2199-2200 (2200) (feath) 2201-2202 (2202) (feath) 2203-2204 (2204) (feath) 2205-2206 (2206) (feath) 2207-2208 (2208) (feath) 2209-2210 (2210) (feath) 2211-2212 (2212) (feath) 2213-2214 (2214) (feath) 2215-2216 (2216) (feath) 2217-2218 (2218) (feath) 2219-2220 (2220) (feath) 2221-2222 (2222) (feath) 2223-2224 (2224) (feath) 2225-2226 (2226) (feath) 2227-2228 (2228) (feath) 2229-2230 (2230) (feath) 2231-2232 (2232) (feath) 2233-2234 (2234) (feath) 2235-2236 (2236) (feath) 2237-2238 (2238) (feath) 2239-2240 (2240) (feath) 2241-2242 (2242) (feath) 2243-2244 (2244) (feath) 2245-2246 (2246) (feath) 2247-2248 (2248) (feath) 2249-2250 (2250) (feath) 2251-2252 (2252) (feath) 2253-2254 (2254) (feath) 2255-2256 (2256) (feath) 2257-2258 (2258) (feath) 2259-2260 (2260) (feath) 2261-2262 (2262) (feath) 2263-2264 (2264) (feath) 2265-2266 (2266) (feath) 2267-2268 (2268) (feath) 2269-2270 (2270) (feath) 2271-2272 (2272) (feath) 2273-2274 (2274) (feath) 2275-2276 (2276) (feath) 2277-2278 (2278) (feath) 2279-2280 (2280) (feath) 2281-2282 (2282) (feath) 2283-2284 (2284) (feath) 2285-2286 (2286) (feath) 2287-2288 (2288) (feath) 2289-2290 (2290) (feath) 2291-2292 (2292) (feath) 2293-2294 (2294) (feath) 2295-2296 (2296) (feath) 2297-2298 (2298) (feath) 2299-		

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Mark Arnold-Forster explains intricacies of new tax

## Traders to carry can for VAT

MPs on both sides of the Market fence have been unaware so far of the extent to which value-added tax will add new administrative burdens to taxpayers.

The Government's Value-Added Tax Bill, to be published in the autumn, will require 14 to 20 million "taxable persons" to register their names and addresses with the Customs and Excise. These "taxable persons" will be required, in effect, to collect the tax from their customers and to send the proceeds quarterly to the Customs.

The Government intends the tax to be levied on virtually all sales of goods or services, including the professional services of barristers. Nor is it certain now that food will be left untaxed, as the Conservative Government promised before the last election. I am told that when the Chancellor of the Exchequer said in his Budget speech that "food will be relieved of the tax" he did not necessarily mean that food would not be taxed at all. The tax on food might be at a lower rate.

The need for a register of taxable persons arises because a principle to be adopted—if Parliament passes the Bill—is that every individual business transaction, including the provision of a service, will be liable to tax. The Customs and Excise would need to identify everyone in Britain who carries out business transactions. Only small traders, whose annual turnover is below a limit that has yet to be fixed, will be exempted. What is fairly certain already is that the limit will be fixed so as to involve between 14 million and 2 million traders, providers of

services, or professional workers. The Government hopes to be able to compile this register with the help of trade associations and chambers of commerce.

A simpler way would have been to ask the Inland Revenue to provide the information. But for administrative reasons the Inland Revenue may not disclose personal details about taxpayers to anyone—not even to another revenue department. Somerset House will not speak to the Customs House, so the Customs House will have to seek the trade associations' help.

The collection of purchase tax, which VAT would replace, is much simpler. There are only about 68,000 wholesalers from whom the tax has to be collected and the Customs "visits" each of them three times a year. A "visit" is a courteous term which really means taking a look at the books. When it comes to collecting VAT, "visiting" on this scale would be impossible without an enormous increase in staff.

The most that could be done, apparently, would be a "visit" every second year. In the meantime, the "taxable persons" would be more

or less on their honour to pay up fully and promptly. The Customs will probably not even ask to see the traders' invoices because to do this would involve an impossible amount of work.

A trader's invoices would constitute the evidence on which his liability would be assessed. This is because the system the Government intends to adopt involves the payment of tax on each separate transaction. The method is described in the Green Paper on the value-added tax in these terms:

"If a taxable person (A), supplies goods or services to another person (B), A is accountable to the tax authorities for the tax on that transaction and if B is also a taxable person, A gives him an invoice showing that tax as a separate item. If B sells to another taxable person (C), B too is accountable for tax and must give C an invoice showing the tax as a separate item."

At the end of each VAT accounting period each taxable person totals (a) all the tax invoiced to him or paid by him at importation; and (b) all the tax arising on taxable transactions which he himself carries

out; and remits to the tax authorities the amount by which the latter exceeds the former."

In other words when it comes to B's turn to collect tax from C he need not pay it all in to HM Customs. He can first subtract from it the amount that he himself paid out to A in the first place. The Government will expect traders to work this sum out for themselves and get the answer right. Their evidence for having paid up will be their invoices. The Bill will probably oblige traders to keep their invoices for a year or two in case the Customs wants to "visit" them.

The Bill's main requirements have been decided already and certainly include at present a provision that "taxable persons" should pay up four times a year. However, Ministers have not yet decided all the details, including the income or turnover level below which traders will be exempted. Nor, apparently, have Ministers yet decided what they want to do about the tax liability of barristers and doctors, who provide services, and of farmers, who provide food (which may not be taxed), but who buy fertilisers (which may be taxed), and tractors which will be taxed.

A taxable person who is not allowed to collect tax on what he sells but who is obliged to pay tax on what he buys could suffer a trading disadvantage. There is some difficulty, too, about the tax to be charged on meals in restaurants and inns. If the food is untaxed the restaurateur or publican might have to levy tax only on the cost of cooking the food, which cost he would have to isolate.

## Scots TUC supports shop stewards' shipyard takeover

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

The general council of the Scottish TUC announced support yesterday for the shop stewards' takeover of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders yards and said affiliated unions would be consulted about help they could give to resist the run-down of UCS.

The general council's attitude was announced by the STUC general secretary, Mr James Jack, after a council meeting yesterday. He said the council had also agreed: 1, to promote a public inquiry into the situation; 2, to be associated with the promotion

to assess and to discuss with the appropriate representatives the number and the timing of any necessary redundancies.

He said that the employment of most employees would not cease at the end of the statutory period of notice and he expected to be able to offer employment on current work to a very substantial number. Continuation of this employment would depend on owners' paying instalments as they fell due. Mr Smith's statement ended: "As I see it, any hope for a future shipbuilding activity in any of the company's former yards will depend primarily on the confidence of owners who have placed contracts with the company. The orderly and completion of work now in progress will be a very significant factor in restoring or maintaining that confidence."

Mr A. Ross Belch, managing director of the Scott Lithgow group, said it would be possible for the group to take up to a further 1,000 people, the great majority of them skilled, and they would be recruited in stages. Scott Lithgow has a labour force of 7,500.

Yarrow (Shipbuilders), Ltd., which has a labour force of 3,500 and is operating largely on naval contracts, said that it had no redundancy situation and that its order book would keep it in a stable situation until the end of this year.

The firm was negotiating for more orders and if successful would need more men. UCS was wound up officially yesterday. Authority was given by Lord Leachman in the Court of Session in Edinburgh. He confirmed the appointment of Mr Smith as official liquidator. Mr Courtney Smith was appointed provisional liquidator on June 15.

Mr Gordon Campbell, the Secretary of State for Scotland, said yesterday that he had seen today were not only exaggerated—no doubt politically motivated—but in some cases misleading. The initial reaction and shock should settle into determination to make the new scheme work and not to oppose it or cause obstructions.

He asked workers to report in the normal way throughout the week, "to enable management

added: "I am considering other means of forcing the Government's policies for the ports and will make an announcement as soon as possible. The National Ports Council will have an important role in such measures."

The decision is in line with the Government's ending in October of grants to industry. In 1967 Mrs Barbara Castle, then Minister of Transport, introduced the scheme to modernise the ports as a prelude to nationalising them. Legislation to nationalise the ports was unfinished when Labour fell. The present Government has decided that capital improvements are mainly completed, and the ports must be self-financing.

About £200 millions in grants and loans was spent between 1965 and 1969 on modernising ports.

Mr Walker believes the land would best be used for dock-related purposes, but he has agreed that the position should be reviewed in three years.

There have been a number of them in which it is right to say the evidence was quite accurately reported but what has been highlighted was the more sensational features of the evidence and Mr Nail is quite humanly anxious about his reputation, particularly in the City.

Mr Justice James said: "It is one of the difficulties of this type of proceeding and has been recognised in the past. When one is conducting an inquiry it is essential, if one is going to get to the truth, that issues should be formulated and be properly made, precisely and strongly, so witnesses can deal with them."

The inquiry resumes on Tuesday.

## Senator hits at the EEC

By our own Reporter

The former American Vice-President, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, yesterday launched a bitter attack on the Common Market's agricultural policy and criticised Britain for agreeing to accept it.

He told a meeting in London that unless it was changed "the enlargement of the Common Market can be expected to have a further disillusioning effect on United States attitudes towards the new Europe."

He was addressing the anti-Market Trade Policy Research Centre, and said the policy "has become a major disruptive force in world agricultural markets." He called for changes to be made over the next few years, attuning it more to the objective of an open world economy.

If that happened other big producers could look at their farm support programmes. He said the aim must be to get the world moving away from the present restrictions and towards increasing consumption, and increasing efficiency to reduce production costs.

But there were other policies too that came in for harsh criticism. Mr Humphrey said the network of trade arrangements that the Community had with many separate countries and the preferential trade agreements "threaten the continued existence" of the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) system of international trade. "They also threaten the American objective of a world economic order that is non-discriminatory."

But it was the Community's farm policies which got the brunt of the attack. For Mr Humphrey is Senator for Minnesota, one of the big farm states. In agriculture, "the present six members of the Community have been seeking solutions to internal problems without taking full account of the legitimate economic interests of non-members," he said.

The common agricultural policy meant that United States and other exporters lost both ways. The high support prices stimulated uneconomic production and curtailed demand. With the variable levies, exporters were deprived of their sales within the Common Market and had to compete with its subsidised exports outside.

He declared that the present

## EEC tussle delayed

By our own Reporter

An application for leave to bring an injunction against the Post Office to restrain it from handing out copies of the Government's popular version of the White Paper on Common Market entry, was postponed in the High Court yesterday because the judge on the last day of the law term was too busy to deal with it.

Instead it was suggested that the applicant, Mr Clive Jenkins, General Secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, and the defendants, the Post Office and the Treasury, should apply for a vacation court hearing.

## History on BBC-TV

BBC-TV is to make a series of 50-minute documentaries on the history of Europe from 1900, it was announced yesterday. The 13 episodes will be written by John Terraine, produced by Peter Morley, and narrated by Peter Ustinov. They will be shown on BBC-TV in the autumn of 1974. The cost will be £500,000, and the production will take three years.

## After the plastic surgeon

By JOHN WINDSOR

Mr Paul Smith's display stand at the British Medical Association's annual scientific meeting at Leicester has won no prizes, but it has attracted more than its share of both the compassionate and curious. The stand includes colour prints of a grey-haired woman with bright eyes, aged about 70.

When a copper hot water bottle blew up and showered her with caustic soda she lost most of her face including her nose, lips, and eyes.

Mr Smith is displaying "before" and "after" photographs of her to show how he and his colleagues supply replacement parts made from acrylic resin. The tinted spectacles are a subtle clue to his work. They hold in place the deep brown eyes, the nose, and surrounding artificial tissue which blend with the damaged wine-coloured skin.

It is a sobering exhibit for anyone who believes that the skills of the plastic surgeon are limited. Mr Smith, of the Wordsley Hospital near Stourbridge, Worcestershire, is secretary of Institute of Medical Facial Technology. He takes over when the plastic surgeon gives up.

## Mining inquiry upsets conservationists

By JAMES LEWIS

A commission of inquiry set up by seven mining companies to consider ways of harmonising the objectives of mining and safeguarding the environment is unlikely to win the cooperation of conservation groups, according to a spokesman for the Council for the Protection of Rural England.

The CPRE complains that not represented on the commission and that the mining companies are acting as "judge and jury in their own case."

The commission was set up at the instigation of Rio Tinto-Zinc, following the Government's announcement of an allocation of £50 millions, on a selective basis, to companies looking for non-ferrous metals in Britain. The Committee for the Environment, a parent body representing the numerous other conservation organisations, this week decided to ask for more details of how this money is to be spent.

"What we want to know," said an official, "is why we are spending all this money to uncover minerals such as copper, nickel, and potash, of which there is a glut." The

## US airmen will defy demo ban

By our own Reporter

Hundreds of American airmen are to hold a demonstration in London tomorrow morning in protest against military regulations which they claim restrict their freedom to demonstrate peacefully.

The servicemen, members of the GI movement known as PEACE—People Emerging Against Corrupt Establishment—want to hand a petition to the US ambassador, Mr Walter Annenberg. They will wear dark glasses to avoid identification.

The protest is a result of the court martial of Captain Thomas Culver in July at Lakenheath, Suffolk. He was fined \$1,000 and reprimanded for taking part in an anti-Vietnam war demonstration at the embassy in May.

Members of PEACE yesterday claimed that the movement has up to 1,000 adherents on the seven USAF bases in Britain, and said it had grown in strength since the Culver trial. Those who have signed the petition claim that the Uniform

Code of Military Justice denies them rights guaranteed under the United States constitution. They want the regulations amended to allow them to assemble peacefully and to petition their Government.

"We are testing the regulations which we feel put severe restrictions on our Constitutional rights," one of the leaders said yesterday. "The Culver court martial, far from weakening our movement, has strengthened it. Membership has grown and the organisation has recently established itself at USAF Chicksands."

"But this time when we hand in the petition we will be wearing hats and dark glasses. We don't want to be sitting ducks for military police cameramen like last time."

An officer at the Third American Air Force base at Ruislip said: "We are aware that a petition is going to be handed in. . . . Servicemen at all seven American air bases have been warned that to demonstrate in a foreign country is a violation of military law."

## Hull wins chariot battle

By our Correspondent

The remains of the Iron Age chariot found at Garton Slack, near Driffield, East Yorkshire, are to go on permanent show at Hull Museum.

The remains, the first of their kind to be found for 50 years, are regarded as the best example of chariot burial in Britain. They are now at the British Museum being preserved and it may be a year before they can be sent to Hull.

Mr John Bartlett, director of Hull Museum, said yesterday that although the British Museum badly wanted the remains, Hull felt it had a prior claim as they were an East Yorkshire find, and Mr Clifford Watts, on whose land they were found, had decided to give them to the Hull Museum.

They will eventually go on show in a new Clifford Watts collection which Mr Watts has excavated personally.

## Port grants cut will save £10M

By our Political Staff

The Government has decided to save £10 millions a year by refusing to pay more modernisation grants for ports.

This decision was announced yesterday in a written Commons answer from Mr John Peyton, Minister of Transport Industries. He said that where contracts had already been signed the grants would be made, and the money would be paid out within six months instead of nine months as at present.

Liverpool is the only port which will be exempt from the cut, as the Government has no wish to put added stress on the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. It will continue to finance the major scheme at Seaford Dock.

Mr Peyton also said ports which wanted to borrow money could receive loans of up to £1 million without his Department's approval instead of £200,000 as at present.

He said he would make a parliamentary order for the change after the recess, and

## Docks before houses

A plan to build houses on land adjoining Merseyside's new Seaford Dock has been rejected by the Secretary for the Environment, Mr Walker.

Mr Walker believes the land would best be used for dock-related purposes, but he has agreed that the position should be reviewed in three years.

Three of those arrested were from Coventry, three from Bristol, one from Exeter, one from Totnes, and one was a local man.

## Publicity on inquiry unavoidable—Judge

The chairman of the Vehicle and General Insurance Tribunal told a civil servant yesterday that newspaper publicity was a hazard that had to be endured when going through the mill of a public inquiry. Mr Justice James was commenting on allegations of sensational reporting, made through counsel by Mr Norman Nail, a principal at the Department of Trade and Industry.

On Thursday, counsel for the tribunal accused Mr Nail of "unpardonable negligence" in his handling of Vehicle and General accounts between 1961 and 1966.

Mr Nail's counsel, Mr Peter Webster, QC, said yesterday: "You probably saw various newspapers this morning. And

there have been a number of them in which it is right to say the evidence was quite accurately reported but what has been highlighted was the more sensational features of the evidence and Mr Nail is quite humanly anxious about his reputation, particularly in the City."

The inquiry resumes on Tuesday.



## review



Sir Michael Redgrave and Sylvia Colledge: Mermaid

## BRITISH MUSEUM

## Campbell Page

## British Greece

THE BRITISH MUSEUM'S new exhibition of drawings puts classical monuments in Italy, Greece, North Africa, and Asia Minor in their eighteenth and nineteenth-century landscapes. In their variety the contributors offer a history of British taste and travel. There are artists of the quality of Richard Wilson and Turner, who provides a study of one of the temples at Paestum in a storm and a small sketchbook recording of inscriptions from reliefs in the Vatican Museum. Turner the weatherman and 'Turner the student'.

Sir William Gell, more archaeologist than artist, has a series of brilliantly meticulous drawings. There is a general view of Athens which is a perfect guide for the contemporary visitor. It strips away all the modern clutter and leaves the main monuments and topographical details standing out in absolute clarity. The views of Thebes, Thermopylae, and Delphi are equally splendid.

Let there be a kind word, too, for the accomplished women like Pamela, Lady Trevelyan, who did not turn her back on the Lion Gate at Mycenae until she had recorded it in watercolour. Mycenae then was much farther and rarer than Acapulco now. Many of the artists were commissioned by bodies such as the intensely serious Society of Dilettanti, underwent considerable hardships in their travels, and recorded what they saw with a sense of urgency and scrupulousness, telling it like it was for an eager public at home.

The exhibition is a history of the fund of sketchbook skills possessed by eighteenth-century amateurs and professionals. It also helps to explain the impact of the classical on British architecture and taste. Nor is it a long step from the passionate travellers and antiquarians of the eighteenth century to the active Philhellenism of the nineteenth century when the decorative natives, dwarfed by classical columns in the sketchbooks, came to life and an independent Greece was created. The exhibition, "Classical Sites and Monuments," runs until October 3.

## WOKINGHAM

## Edward Greenfield

## The Fair Traders

ALTERNATING verses of "Après de ma blonde" and "The British Grenadiers," sung in violent competition, point the first international moral of Hugo Cole's latest opera for children, "The Fair Traders." That a brawl then develops between the French and British forces provides a less welcome moral, but even then a well-organised stage brawl is in itself evidence of cooperation. Originally for the first performances this week at Wokingham Town Hall (that one tonight) a group of French choir boys was coming over to take part with the choir of boys from Reading, Windsor and district. That idea fell through, but cooperation has turned transatlantic now that the cast of 25 is going off later in August to perform the opera in Washington DC and in Reading, Pennsylvania (a musical mayor helping the project from a twinned town). There are whispers that even the President might find time to hear the boys sing.

Cole, known best in these pages in his role of critic, wrote the opera on the invitation of Major Brian Shone, the founder and organiser of the combined choir. Cole's earlier opera, "Statue for the Mayor," was such a success they wanted another one, and 18 months ago, with the Anglo-French collaboration in mind, Cole did a trial run in a grand jumble of French and English folk songs, part of which appears in "The Fair Traders." The opera has an eighteenth-century setting with smugglers found out by Customs officers, villainously clever enough to spot the difference between the left-hand twist of a French rope and the honest right-hand twist of the British equivalent. The designs of the taxmen are frustrated by a timely swarm of bees. John Pine from the Gate Theatre, Dublin, is the producer, and Cole himself conducts.

## WALES

## Bryn Richards

## Art Spectrum

ART SPECTRUM (Wales) is one of seven regional exhibitions designed to show what is happening in the field of contemporary art throughout the United Kingdom. The Welsh selectors have elected to show a number of works by a few artists rather than one or two works by a greater number of artists. The ten chosen could be replaced by another ten, and the selectors are no doubt aware of this, but this does not mean that this show is not representative of many of the variations of outlook and intention caused by differences in age and temperament. It is, mercifully, not an exhibition of bright young things, but, inevitably,

Welsh art as shown here has been forced through the sieve of prevalent 1971 attitudes.

The oldest exhibitor, Evan Charlton, must have taken a lot of pushing to get through that sieve, but I applaud his inclusion. His work is suavely painted and exceptionally sophisticated in its use of perspective to produce ambiguities of scale. These ambiguities, the still, clear light and the odd, unexplained situations he creates, all contribute to the lethal serenity that pervades his work. The youngest exhibitor, Jack Crabtree, is also lethal but less serene: his work is an agonised confrontation of organic forms and machine forms, livid in colour and remorseless in technique.

Eric Malthouse, only ten years younger than Charlton and much older than Crabtree, would seem to be much more representative of the generation gap: yet the more one looks at his work, with its shimmering, jumping silhouettes of colour the more one becomes aware of meaning. I can describe Malthouse's work best in his own phrase: "a figurative, non-figurative kind of painting." The true non-figurative, mathematical and systemic painters in this show are Keith Richardson-Jones and David Tinker: Richardson-Jones rather classical, relying on very simple, clearest geometrical relationships, and Tinker pushing the colour/form interchanges to a baroque complexity, making a monument out of a decoration. The only sculptor included is Mervyn Baldwin, whose work is a witty, pungent and contemporary commentary on the rise and fall of civilisations and the substance and sham of civilization.

The exhibition has been in Cardiff and is moving on to Bangor and Newtown.

## ALBERT HALL

## Meirion Bowen

## Berlioz Prom

BERLIOZ'S "TE DEUM" was in the composer's view a brother to the Requiem, and in fact it calls for choral and orchestral forces comparable in size. So many, indeed, that the box-office nearly forgot to leave room for the audience: consequently, critics and other complimentary ticket-holders had ultimately to choose between listening on Radio 3 and the Arena. I chose the latter—it was this particular Berlioz work—and had no regrets.

Space is an important element in the "Te Deum": you need to experience in the flesh the exchange between the parts of the triple chorus.

On this occasion the work could have done with a little more of that echo the Albert Hall has now almost completely lost to let the full blaze of sound in tutti coalesce properly. But we must not grumble. Here—as in Friday's Mahler Eighth—the choral singing was admirable for its balance and expressiveness. Berlioz—who specified boys' voices for the third choir after hearing the Charity Children's concert at St Paul's during 1851—would have found himself lost for words in praise of the boys of Wandsworth School, who added a cutting edge and brilliance to the choral sound produced by the BBC Chorus and Choral Society, London Philharmonic Choir, and London Symphony Orchestra Chorus.

Conducting the Berlioz was Colin Davis, and I doubt whether any more sympathetic interpreter of the "Te Deum" exists: many fall here who do quite well by the "Symphonie Fantastique." Earlier he tried a little hard to project such fervour into Beethoven's Eroica Symphony. Climaxes came in the wrong places, and the BBC Symphony Orchestra had not yet settled in: intonation, especially the first horn, was giving them trouble. They redeemed themselves later.

## MERMAID

## Caryl Brahms

## Old Boys

HALLOO, MR CHIPS—oh what a dusty answer gets the soul when love and loving are things past recapturing, and there awaits the Hotel Rimini, all mouth, like a fly-eating orchid, to trap old gentlemen who plot and counter plot about the Old Boys Association: when the school days they are all reliving are the only thing they have in common. "It's Old Boys day, old boy!"

Mr Jaraby (Sir Michael Redgrave) lives with the wanderer's wife, he has come to loathe as one might loathe an ingrowing toenail, sharing a office sharpened by the years. Conversation at their house in Crimea Road swings between them like a creaking gate. One knows that rid of the certainty of the wife (a fine study of neurosis by Sylvia Colledge) and an unsatisfactory son, he would repair to the undercar of Margaret Courtney who runs the Rimini. Redgrave leads a well cast company and although slow is not a quality that grates the early scenes he plays, at the end he comes into a snuff kind of glory and one caught a glimpse of what his Lear has been. It's a good little play poised between birdseed (stolen by the son) and blackmail (owing a lot to Mr Bernard Hepton's blackmail).

Some of these notices appeared in later editions yesterday.

"NOTHING IN THIS architecture is there for its own sake alone," Rudolf Steiner claimed in a lecture given during the construction of the first Goetheanum in 1914. "Everything has an inner value... the whole form expresses the fact that this building must be filled with the feeling of hearts striving together in love." Strange words, indeed, for an even stranger building.

The building (or "Temple of Spiritual Science" as it was known to the adherents of Steiner's Anthroposophical movement) was referring to opened at Dornach in Switzerland in 1914 and provided a physical adumbration of his own philosophy. This makes its place within the general framework of twentieth century architecture exceedingly difficult to gauge. As it was eventually destroyed by fire and replaced by an equally bewildering structure in the twenties one can only interpret the aims of its designer from the writings and photographs that remain.

Date and place would indicate that it was designed and built during the great surge forward of the pioneer generation of modern architects; after Behrens's factories for the AEG, Poelzig's industrial projects, Gropius's and Meyer's Fagus Works, but contemporary with the German Werkbund Exhibition at Cologne. Steiner himself was well aware of what was going on in Berlin, Cologne and probably all the other active centres of new art and architecture in Europe.

During the bohemian fin de siècle he mixed with the writers, poets, painters, and philosophers who were instrumental in clearing the ground for new cultural attitudes and eventually for the new art and architecture that grew up in Belgium, France, Austria and Germany. He was probably also aware of the work of that eccentric in Barcelona, Antoni Gaudí, whose own strange philosophy was underpinned by a notion of "spiritualised geometry," but apart from one or two tenuous connections, this has not been finally substantiated.

Both Goetheanum buildings have always amazed architects, although they were not brought to the notice of the postwar generation until the 1950s. It was probably Le Corbusier who was, in his quite unpredictable way, instrumental in drawing attention to these buildings by analogy in his pilgrimage church at Ronchamp (1950-5). Like lucky old gold prospector, Corbusier rediscovered a rich vein of ideas that can, without exaggeration, be said to have caused consternation in architectural circles throughout the world. Nothing was the same in modern architecture after Ronchamp, but could it have been simply chance that revived Le Corbusier's own memories of something he had seen as a younger man and that existed within a few miles of his childhood home? Clearly, it could not and, as I once said in the French architect and critic has discovered since Le Corbusier's death, there was some evidence in his library and papers that indicated a sympathy, if not an allegiance to, Anthroposophy.

But analysis and speculation, however accurate or misleading, are not going to explain the architectural phenomena that have existed twice over on one site, designed by one man and his disciples, dedicated to a purpose beyond that of mere building. A bewildering symbolism and a mountainous monumentality are present in both Goetheanums, allied to an amazing technical knowledge.

Rudolf Steiner, philosopher, Goethe scholar and occultist, was not a trained architect but it is impossible to divorce his views on architecture from his attitude to the spiritual aspects of life.

In 1886, the publication year of the Goetheanum, Steiner was moving into the literary circles of Wimar. By the turn of the century he had consolidated his own ideas on what he termed his "spiritual science," and entered the influential artistic and literary groups of Berlin. In 1902, at the age of 41, he became the leader of the German Theosophical Association. Later he broke away from that movement to form provisionally, in 1912, the first Anthroposophical Society. Anthroposophy took its name from the literal derivation of the Greek words, *anthropos*—man, *sophos*—wise: the wisdom of mankind.

Man in this concept was placed at the centre of all perceptions. Anthroposophy was typical of the many strong, strange pseudo-religious sects by prevalent during the German Expressionist period. In many ways Steiner was akin—although never one himself—to the Expressionists; he embodied their zeal, utopianism and revolutionary thinking in a deeply spiritual way. Almost apostolically he sought to create a new order, relating man and the world to a perception of rhythms of time—"Rhythms," which extend from the heartbeat of man to the eons of great cosmic epochs.

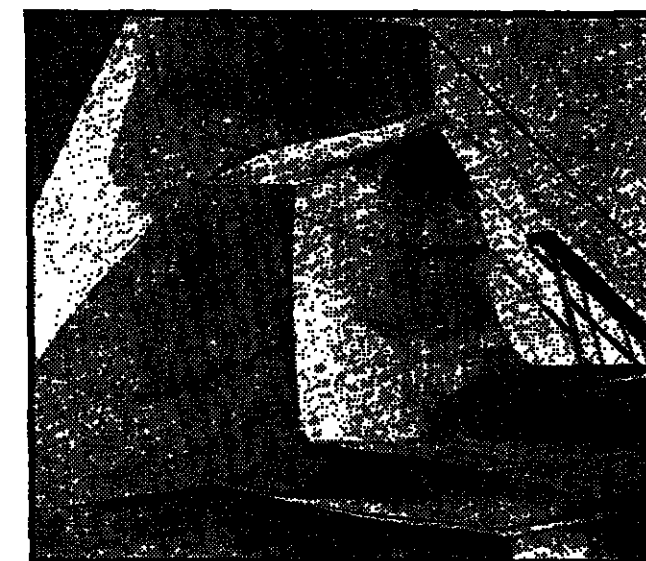
With his interest in Goethe's work it was only appropriate that the main centre of the newly founded society should be called the Goetheanum (a free high school for spiritual science). It was established at Dornach, near Basle. In 1913 the first Goetheanum was erected. The second Goetheanum, built to replace the first, was destroyed by fire in 1922, was reopened in 1928, embodying many of Steiner's architectural ideas. It can-



## The architecture of the soul

Dennis Sharp reports on the rediscovery of one of the strangest and most prophetic architectural talents of the twentieth century: Rudolf Steiner, who tried to create 'soul architecture' from a style with its roots in art nouveau and its flowering in Le Corbusier's chapel at Ronchamp

Above: Goetheanum I; right and below: Goetheanum II



not be considered entirely his own work as he had only given the general direction of the design before his death in 1925. The two buildings, and a number of extremely bulky, expressionistic structures in the grounds at Dornach, give likely clues to the influences behind Steiner's work, although no influences—from Art Nouveau, van de Velde, Gaudí or Mendelsohn—will be allowed by any of his followers.

There are, however, common characteristics in all Steiner's buildings which can be analysed. The three most important are, movement (particularly of line), sculptural form, and the "metamorphosis" of form. The first quality of restless movement evident in the designs Steiner made at Dornach was also a characteristic of many of the romantically oriented buildings of the early modern movement: an essential characteristic of a continuous tradition that went back to the buildings and furniture of the Art Nouveau, with their sinuous, sensuous, flamboyant, organic forms. In stressing his own attitude to the moving, living quality of form, Steiner rephrased the linear qualities of the Art Nouveau although he certainly denied the "naturalistic" elements inherent in the decorative style of that movement. In his work, he came very near to Henri van de Velde's mature opinion of form and ornament, that "The relation between structural and dynamographic ornament and the form of the surface, should appear so intimate that the ornament seems to have determined the form."

Goetheanum I suggested an affinity to the work of the Secessionists, where craftsmanship went hand-in-glove with the flowing movement and outward form of the decoration. But these inferences remain only slight as Steiner commanded a form language

peculiarly his own. He married his sense of movement to the second characteristic of sculptural form so that his buildings were moulded en masse and made to appear almost pliable. This sculptural quality (and indeed the whole architecture of man) was for Steiner "the result of the interplay of earthly and cosmic forces." Steiner's metaphysical ideas permeated this architecture of the soul. "Architecture stands on the earth in a central position," he wrote, "a spiritual being" on the one hand, inspiring mankind; on the other a solid structure of brick or concrete serving a sensible earthly purpose. "Metamorphosis of form is the most profound characteristic to be found in Steiner's work and from his writings and lectures it is clearly the aspect most commonly associated with his scientific and aesthetic views."

This concept is Steiner's unique contribution to modern architecture. Its origins are to be found in the analysis Goethe made of the plant as an "earthly image of a spiritual archetype. Budding and sprouting, the archetype of the plant embodies itself through successive metamorphoses of form until it reaches its full expression." Steiner's thesis seems to be an adaptation of the theory of empathy, the projection of bodily feelings into the forms of architecture, to give the buildings themselves a natural "life" of their own. Metamorphosis on the other hand suggests a natural change, a transformation that has occurred by an inner action and as such is a kind of change that cannot take place in a physically rigid art like architecture.

In the first Goetheanum Steiner set out to achieve his aim of metamorphosis "inside our building we shall find one plastic form, a continuous relief sculpture on the capitals, pilasters, architraves. They grow

out of the wall, and the wall is their basis, their soil, without which they could not exist." The building was situated on a ridge of one of the smaller foothills of the Jura mountains, overlooking Basle. Its double-domed outline was a sharp contrast to the undulating surrounding countryside. Constructed entirely of timber it rested on a solid concrete substructure. It was 272ft long, 243ft wide and had a height to the top of the largest dome of 111ft. The plan was axial, running east-west and it contained two circular spaces, an auditorium and a stage, fused together at the proscenium opening. Goetheanum II was a complete contrast firmly constructed in reinforced concrete. Chronologically, the two buildings indicate Steiner's progress as a designer.

The experimental nature of the first building and the almost blind groping for the expression of new aesthetic laws gave way to the imposing sculptural mass of the second. The external concrete was left untreated in Goetheanum II, both inside and out, and the surface textures were made by the marks of the rough timber shuttering—a characteristic that is found in much of Le Corbusier's post-war work and something he noticed with enthusiasm when he visited the site in the late twenties.

In retrospect, the architecture of Rudolf Steiner must appear singularly idiosyncratic, the fresh work of an isolated fanatic whose aim was to bring the aesthetic realm into accord with man. His architecture was a unique expression of his aim and, thus, an attestation of a kind of individualism that was at work in the early years of twentieth century architecture. Dennis Sharp is editor of the "Architectural Association Quarterly" and author of "Modern Architecture and Expressionism."

## SLY PLEASURES

radio reviewed by Gillian Reynolds

"THE MARCH HARE" (Saturday, Radio 4) and Lillian Hellman's "The Autumn Garden" (Monday, Radio 4) were two sly pleasures of plays in a week where one had looked for more major dramatic satisfactions than the new Radio 3 production of "Macbeth" on Sunday.

In the event, it was a sound and thorough enough "Macbeth" which, while lacking power to wring the odd wither, nevertheless did not topple over into the roaring depths of bathos it so often reaches on stage. Come to think of it though, I can't ever remember seeing a review of a production of a "Macbeth" anywhere which found the simple reader of the text might have wished. In other words, it can be a grand play to have a carp at because it is so difficult a work to put any unity into. Macbeth as a tragic character runs such a furiously parallel course to Lady Macbeth in dramatic development that it is very hard indeed for the actors involved (on Sunday, Jess Ackland and Google Withers) not to go hell for leather for their own lines and hope for the best.

And then, compared with these two

characters, the rest of the cast have to make the most of so little, as far as emotional development goes, that there again the temptation is almost impossible to resist to carry on ranting. Apart from that, it is such a genuinely haunting play, brutal, compact and merciless, that the mind definitely does draw back from too fatal an involvement with it. All things considered then, while Raymond Raikes's production last Sunday was not, in my opinion, a great event of radio drama, it certainly had power and force enough to hold me to the end. One thing, though, why did all the lower orders have Scots accents which carefully shaded into standard BBC English the higher the character's social rank?

I described both the other plays as "sly" pleasures because I listened to each just for fun, not thinking there was much in either to write about. "The March Hare," though, had the most extraordinary atmosphere of any play I've heard in some time. It came over pink and grey and claustrophobic which seemed to match exactly the world that these turn-of-the-century star-crossed Dublin lovers seemed to inhabit. On the other hand, characters

in "The Autumn Garden" kept alluding to the dense Southernness of the play's setting and yet it wasn't that which kept me glued to the set.

What did was the unusual degree of wit in the dialogue and the sharply incisive quality of Miss Hellman's precise characterisations. In the situation where an old beau comes back with his wife to visit a former girl friend, where he is a fashionable portrait painter with a rich wife and the Southern belle he left behind is now reduced to keeping the old family mansion as a summer resort hotel, complete with assorted hangers-on and relatives, one had imagined the family skeletons rattling, the neuroses aching, and in fact all the Southern storm signals out. But it was a much subtler and funnier play than that, very similar in many ways to Enid Bagnold's "The Chalk Garden."

On Tuesday on Radio 4 a new series started, "New Lifelines in Medicine," which judging from last week's programme come over as something very different from the usual documentary approach, something one might almost describe as radio verité. Tony Van Den Bergh followed the case of a middle-aged woman who had to go into

hospital for an operation, Mr Van Den Bergh was there to ask her how she felt and to describe what was happening at every stage. He was there to record how the consultant used the case to demonstrate to students, to ask the opinions of hospital staff on the changes in attitude and conditions since the advent of the National Health Service. He was there to tell us who each person was how each related to the next, and he did it all beautifully. It was a fascinating programme, most imaginatively produced by Alan Burgess.

Radio 4, in case you haven't noticed, are running a whole season of different children's programmes every weekday at 11.30 a.m. Reaction on the whole favourable with "Dial A Scientist," the Wednesday offering, the current favourite. I have heard, however, slightly odious comparisons being drawn between "From Us To You" (the school radio station, Radio Dovedale, my eldest son and his friend seem to take so much pride in it, it would be interesting to know what other children think of both the programmes and the possibilities radio offers.

Johnnie



**Harold Wilson told all this week: Lyndon Johnson is in the process of doing so. Here Alastair Hetherington, Editor of the Guardian, contributes another episode to their joint remembrances—the case of...**

## The troops we didn't send to Vietnam

THE TALK took place just one year and one week after John Kennedy had been shot dead in Dallas. That morning President Johnson had attended a ceremony at Arlington where work on the Kennedy memorial was about to begin. Fearing security was on his mind, Max Freedman, who was with me, had begun the conversation by congratulating the President on his fine speech at Arlington. But why, Max asked, had he stood up there in the bitter cold without his overcoat?

That was nothing, the President said. He had been wearing a heavy English suit. He showed us the Savile Row label inside—though it was almost concealed by the seven or eight pens he was carrying in his pocket. But he had had to stand up there on a raised platform with only a few people around him. He could have been shot at from the highways. That was dangerous.

The danger, he said, was not in unplanned and unscheduled stops just as he'd made to meet people in the election campaign. Nobody was going to knife him or shoot him there. It was the Secret Service always surrounded him at once. The danger was on occasions like today. There was danger, too, if his car was stopped at street intersections. There was even danger in standing at the windows of the White House.

But personal security, though important, was not what we had come to talk about. The date was December 2, 1964. Five days later Harold Wilson, recently installed as Prime Minister, was due at the White House. I had asked for the interview in Washington to get some insight on what they might discuss. And it proved invaluable. It provided the first warning that President Johnson was about to ask for British fighting men in Vietnam.

Thanks to the Pentagon Papers, published by the New York Times, we now know that the previous day the President had been pressed for a decision to bomb North Vietnam. The December 1 meeting—including Rusk, McNamara and Maxwell Taylor, the US Ambassador in Saigon—had been crucial. At that time the American commitment in Vietnam was limited. Only air and naval units were in action, and the total American casualties until then had been just over 200 killed. But the war was not going well. The strength of the Vietcong was growing and the pacification programme was almost at a standstill. The Saigon Government was incompetent, unstable, and corrupt. What was the US to do?

Our talk about Vietnam began with a blistering attack by the President on the press in general and the New York Times in particular. It had annoyed him that morning with a story about a job he was going to give to ex-Senator Keating. It had annoyed him earlier by saying that Maxwell Taylor, in flying back from Saigon, was bringing a "plan" for action in Vietnam and had threatened to resign if it was not accepted. "This," said Johnson, "was not true. There was no Taylor plan. The Ambassador was as much in doubt as anyone else. He had phoned from Hawaii, when his plane was being refuelled, to tell the President that there was nothing in the reports that he was threatening to resign. They had upset Taylor."

The President went so far as to say—I can't guarantee his exact words though I made notes immediately after leaving the White House—"He ain't got no more goddam ideas what to do than I have." This, when we look now at the Pentagon Papers, was neither strictly true nor strictly untrue. Maxwell Taylor the previous week had supplied a long, perceptive, and gloomy briefing on the situation in South Vietnam. It was one of a series and, with hindsight, it still reads as a shrewd appraisal.

But it concludes by saying that a decision must be taken on a course of action to change the tide which is running against us. Increased military activity was among the measures proposed; and, as a final step, "we should be prepared for emergency military action against the North if only to shore up a collapsing situation." It was



Mr Wilson with anti-Vietnam demonstrators

no ringing call for a wider war, and it clearly preferred first to put pressure on the Saigon Government to improve its performance.

A check with the files of the "New York Times" by the way, does not show that it made much of any threat from Ambassador Taylor. It had correctly reported that he was returning to Washington in a mood of pessimism, and that he was ready to support attacks on the supply routes from North Vietnam. The real pressure for escalating the war, as we now know, was coming from generals in the Pentagon and to a lesser extent from the State Department. An "action paper" had been drafted in the State Department, for the White House meeting of December 1, and had proposed that North Vietnam should be "provoked" into providing "good grounds" for American escalation.

In talking to the President on December 2 it was quickly evident that he wanted British backing. He wanted, if possible, the commitment of at least a token British force in Vietnam. He said that the US did not want to be alone in a "colonialist position." Why had Britain only eight military men in Vietnam? We ought to have three hundred or four hundred—a squadron or two of aircraft.

"Ah sent for the roll," he said, referring to yesterday's meeting. Britain had eight men there, Canada one, and Australia eleven. "We want your flag," he said. They wanted the British and others to stand alongside them and to show that it was not an American colonialist action. They also wanted to draw on our experience in guerrilla warfare.

He had asked why Canada had only one man there. He'd been given the reason—that it was a member of the International Control Commission, in contact with Russia. He had accepted that reason and withdrawn his criticism of Canada's part. But what about Australia? They only had eleven men there. The Australians were a great people. He then went off into a long discussion about how he'd landed in Australia in 1942 after his bomber group had been shot up, and had been cared for by a Lady Brooke.

Years afterwards he'd described this Lady Brooke, without naming her, to the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Menzies. Menzies had identified her

right away and given him her telephone number. "Ah like Prime Minister Menzies. He's a good Prime Minister. He knows his constituents." The Australians, he said, were a great people. They should be with the Americans in Vietnam too. He wanted their flag.

He went on in these terms: "You should be right in there, wherever freedom is being fought for, in the front line. If you want us to be there in your front line when you're in trouble, you'd better be with us."

In calling for British combatants, the President was evidently stating his own wish. The Pentagon Papers show that, according to the draft "action paper," only Australia and New Zealand were to be asked for contingents. Britain, because of its Malaysian role, was not. But the Papers also note that at the December 1 meeting the President said he wanted "new, dramatic, effective" forms of assistance from other nations.

The President was also forthright about his relations with British Prime Ministers. He spoke of Sir Alec Douglas-Home's previous visit—and what he said to me is mentioned by Mr Wilson in his book, published this week, though the full story is not given.

He had had useful talks with Douglas-Home, he said. But Home had gone out afterwards and told the press that he'd said "no" to the President on the American request that we should not sell buses to Cuba. The President resented this. If Douglas-Home had said "We have to live by trade," and had taken that sort of approach to explain his view on selling buses to Cuba, that would have been acceptable. Crowding and boasting were not, especially when Home had only mentioned the matter as an afterthought at the end of his talk.

After the coming visit, he said, it would be easy for him to go out and say "Ah screwed Wilson," or Wilson could say "Ah screwed him." It would not do either of them any good.

Other topics were discussed—monetary and nuclear, in particular, for these seemed likely to be the matters uppermost in the Prime Minister's mind. There was no doubt, however, that Vietnam was what mattered most to the President; and that was the message I took away. That night I flew home, and Richard Scott, our Washington correspondent, wrote a

dispatch which led the paper on December 4 saying that the President wanted a British contingent in South Vietnam.

The Guardian also carried a leading article stating that Mr Wilson's answer must be "No." It acknowledged that the President's request was a sign of his "agonised anxiety not to let the war get out of hand," but it said that additional "flags" in Vietnam would not solve the Administration's problem.

That day, December 4, I saw Mr Wilson at 10 Downing Street, to tell him the date of the conversation. He was in leave for Washington less than 48 hours later. We talked about the request: obviously Britain would buy immense goodwill from the Americans by acceding, and the military commitment was not large. Against that, Vietnam seemed a hopeless case. The Prime Minister said that for his Government there could be only one answer, and it was the one that we had given that morning in the Guardian.

In his book Mr Wilson records that in Washington the President duly raised the question, "without excessive enthusiasm," of even a limited or token British cooperation. "I made it clear that we could not enter into any such commitments."

It was the right decision, and inevitable in the prevailing British political climate. Mr Wilson, after all, had a majority of only three and had other great perplexities. One may speculate, nevertheless, at the course of events that might have followed a different choice.

From the Pentagon Papers we now know that the President had made a reluctant decision on December 1. He had approved action on the first 30-day phase of a new strategy. It provided for coastal raids, air attack on infiltration routes from the North, and preparation for reprisal bombing of selected targets in the North in the event of major or spectacular Vietcong attacks on Saigon or on American bases. Escalation was something the President did not like, and there was ambiguity about how far he was prepared to go.

Phase two provided that the North Vietnamese were to be "provoked" into providing the "good grounds" for escalation. It seems never to have been explicitly accepted by the President, but in February 1965 the Viet-

cong launched a series of attacks on American camps and airfields. And the bombing of the North began. Then in April, with the bombing showing only negligible military benefits, the President decided to commit American ground troops for offensive action. From then onwards the US forces were deeply and hideously involved, and in a war they did not truly understand.

But suppose that Britain, with all its experience of guerrilla warfare in Malaya, had been involved before the Americans sent ground forces into action. Suppose the whole concept had been different: small, carefully controlled operations, based on building secure village communities, and without the appallingly destructive and self-defeating use of air power. Would the later history of South Vietnam then have been different? Only if the Vietnamese—in Saigon, the delta, and the hills—had wanted it so.

Mr Wilson in his book reports a fiery conversation with President Johnson by the "hot line" on the night of the Vietcong attacks on American camps in February. He wanted to urge restraint. Johnson replied that everyone was willing to share the advice but not the responsibility.

"I won't tell you how to run Malaysia and you don't tell us how to run Vietnam... If you want to help us some in Vietnam send us some men and send us some folks to deal with the guerrillas." Would British advice have carried much weight with the Pentagon or would the generals, dedicated to the use of air power, have gone their own way? McNamara himself within 18 months had come to regret the lavish use of explosives, napalm, and phosphorus and tried to curb it.

The bombing went on for three years. The will of the North was not broken. The Vietcong cadres destroyed. The Tet offensive came in January-February 1968, but it failed to win the objectives that the Vietcong had set themselves. Its biggest success was President Johnson's decision not to stand for office again. By then, but only then, Washington had finally accepted that the war could not be won.

The Books, Labour, Joseph, £4.80. *Pentagon Papers*, Bantam, £5.95. *Harold Wilson: The Government, 1964-1970*, Weidenfeld and Nicolson and Michael Joseph, £4.80.

## The feeding of the 900

Trevor Beeson on the Vatican and the EEC

MR M. H. VREDELING, a Dutch deputy in the Parliament of Europe, recently asked the Common Market Commission to investigate the amount of butter and sugar being imported into the Vatican free of Customs duties and levies from members of the European Economic Community. A long article in "L'Osservatore Romano" immediately denied that any illegal or undeclared transactions were involved. The Commission, however, was confirmed by a Vatican official who added that reports alleging that a general store was selling commodities to people who neither lived nor worked in the Vatican were yet another example of people trying to find scandal "at any cost" in the Catholic Church.

The point of Mr Vredeling's not-innocent request was that in 1969 the Vatican imported 2,578,050lb of sugar from France and 132,440lb of butter from West Germany. The Holy See established as a sovereign State under the Lateran Treaty of 1929, has not yet joined the Common Market and, therefore, not only exempt from various levies applied within the EEC but also entitled to purchase commodities from the Six at the special discount rates offered to nations outside the Community. This gives the citizens of the smallest State in the world distinct advantages over their neighbours in Rome and the rest of Italy, and the sugar and butter imported by the Vatican in 1968 cost the European Agricultural Fund something just over £110,000 in subsidies to exporters.

Now the amount of butter and sugar under scrutiny is fairly considerable when it is recalled that the population of Vatican City is only 900. There are some portly gentlemen to be seen within those hallowed walls: even so, seems unlikely that many of them are consuming as much as 60lb of sugar and 2lb of butter a week. Furthermore, there has for a number of years been several grocery shops in Rome where the most privileged customers are taken on one side and offered cheap "Vatican butter" and cut price "Vatican sugar."

In spite of this, the Vatican officials remained adamant, insisting that everything was fair and above board. The article in "L'Osservatore Romano" pointed out that under the Lateran agreement all the employees of the Holy See were entitled to be regarded as citizens and since these totalled some tens of thousands, each with at least one dependant, the imports of sugar and butter were quite reasonable. Mr Vredeling had his answer, but some theologians were left wondering whether the Catholic Church had to be involved in such large-scale buying and selling of food. The miracle of the Feeding of the Five Thousand hardly provided sufficient authority for permanent involvement in the import, wholesale and retail trade.

Six months after the question had been asked in the European Parliament new regulations appeared controlling the arrangements of the Vatican store. The number of doors had been reduced from six to two (one entrance, one exit), customers must show their authorisation cards before they are admitted, and on the 1st of October the price has been raised, husbands and wives are not permitted in the store together. The latest news is that the Vatican bakery, which sold bread at only two-thirds of the price in the rest of Rome, has been closed. There was no official announcement about the closure: employees and customers turned up as usual the other day and found the door locked—a brief notice on the door simply recorded the death of the 40-year-old bakery.

Why all this flurry of activity? The Vatican explains that it is "to check abuses and the large numbers of persons having nothing to do with the Vatican who used to borrow cards from those entitled to them and buy large quantities of goods at very reasonable (duty free) prices." Once more, by seems, the Dutch have displayed their attitude for cleansing the Temple.

## Pagliacci in a demob suit

John Hall interviews Norman Wisdom, television and music hall star of the fifties who is still pulling in the crowds

Norman Wisdom (circa 1951) with Spike, an orang outang



I ALWAYS associate Norman Wisdom with *Attlee's England*: sweet points and clothing coupons, margarine in plain packets, kids in balaclavas and the first television in the street, chest-high, with doors in walnut veneer opening on Whirligig, Annette Mills and Muffin, Macdonald Hobbley, and Mr Pastry. Norman Wisdom was the first colour actually looked at as if he belonged to the period. He was neither suave nor got-up for the medium, nor eccentrically funny; he looked like any 27-a-week stocking man in town, and he behaved as they might if they were shoved on the stage on concert night. One felt that he was uncomfortable about the exposure, but since he was there he was going to muck in with any mawkish talent he could muster. It was a classic muggins' turn, rich in workpeople's pathos; Pagliacci in a demob suit.

Given that Wisdom performed some cathartic function for the ill-educated, put-upon poor of a particularly grey era, it's something of a surprise to find him going through much the same motions in a chromium-plated hamburger outpost of our sharper, tougher, richer, land of golden opportunities in the summer of 1971. But the fact is that Wisdom's "Holiday Starline" at Great Yarmouth ABC is playing twice nightly to a packed house of 1,500 refugees from similar attractions. And that's the biggest seaside business outside of Blackpool this season.

It could be that people are not so comfortable yet that they can't recognise a near-miss in some other dumb mutt's bad luck: or that they are better off, and like to exercise feelings of relief or malicious joy, at the sight of somebody else who's still a no-chancer. Wisdom thinks the explanation exists independently of social circumstances. His hypothesis is that anybody, anytime, likes to see a little, pathetic fellow getting some honest bother from bigger, less pathetic fellows. It just gives everybody a sense of warm fellow-feeling to watch the boot go in. And his own youth was so red in tooth and claw that he was shaped into a kind of embodiment of everything pathetic. He turned out a natural

subject for the amusement of a larger, more assured fellow man. Here is his very sad story:

As a young runt, Norman was taken from his North London home to live with guardians at Hatfield. His parents were divorced, and dad bunked without paying the rent, so Norman and his brother were near as dammit orphans. The first set of guardians slung him out, and he was billeted with a second pair at Deal where, at the age of 14, he was to be discovered earning his bread as an errand boy for Liptons and Home and Colonial. Then, in order to have somewhere to sleep as well as a wage, he started as a commie waiter at the Artillery Mansions Hotel, Victoria Street, where he dropped a breakfast tray down the lift-shaft, which was against the rule.

After a further period as page-boy at the Forum Club, and still aged only 14, he ran away to sea, and a cabin boy en route for Argentina, was alarmed to discover that the first mate did not scruple to wake a chap with a kick in the mouth at five a.m., demanding to know why tea was not served on the bridge. Returning to Barry Docks, Norman had no hesitation in signing off, and he walked to London out of Wales, just as he had walked to Wales from London to embark, Pure Dick Whittington.

Back in town, and scaling a game five stone nine at four feet ten in his stockings, our young hero was discovered sleeping behind a statue of Marshal Poch by night, and dragging the streets by day. This is a very sad bit. He had nothing to eat, and once a day, at three or four in the morning, he used to slide up to an all-night coffee stall and gaze over the edge of the counter, plaintively. And the great-hearted worthy who tended the urn would nightly nudge over a hot pie and a cup of Bovril, no doubt dabbing a damp cheek with the corner of his apron the while.

Finally, weakened by chronic pathos or declining profits, the stall keeper made so bold as to suggest that the little man might seek his fortune in the army—not as mascot or powder-muffin, but as a bona fide band-boy. And so to Scotland, and, where the bandmaster asked did he know about

music. Norman said he did, and the bandmaster said what's a bat? Norman said that was one part of music he didn't know. So the bandmaster said what's a sharp? And Norman said he didn't know that bit either, and hung his head. But the bandmaster, God bless him, could see our lad was down on his withers, and regardless of pension rights, set-on the ignoramus there and then.

Our scene shifts to India in the late thirties. While the Tenth Hussars' regimental band is off on a three months' razzle in the hills, the little fellow, not yet up to scratch as a clarinetist, is left on trumpet guard in Lucknow. But wait: still that tear, for this is the turning point, thank God. In order to pass the idle hour, Norman takes an old xylophone out of the storehouse and learns, parrot-fashion, to dash off "Snowflakes" and "Two Laps." And when the band returns, Norman goes to practise, and in request time, pipes up with a special plea for "Snowflakes." They laughed when he sat down to play, but at the next troop concert he was out front doing his xylophone solo. And on the next outing he threw in a bit of tap dancing. And on the next a sea shanty. The home straight at last.

He turned out to do his turn for an officers' party one night, and those sophisticated fellows couldn't help smirking at the sight of a tall midge tap-dancing in army boots. At first, Norman was wounded by their cruel cynicism, but with a new-found resourcefulness, he threw in a couple of burlesque falls, and soon had the haughty gentlemen guffawing out loud. And there it was: his very own pumpkin to the hall. Pathetic comedy. From now on it would be bye-bye ugly Ducklingsville, hello Lew Grade, as he golden goose-stepped all the way to Her Majesty's Theatre, Gateshead, via the Grand Theatre, Basingstoke, and Collins's Music Hall, Islington.

After an up-and-a-downer on the halls, and a stint in "Sauce Piquant" at the Cambridge Theatre, he took his savings to America, posed with a glamorous girl he had hired, and sent home a telegram saying "Norman Wisdom turns down Hollywood." As a result of the ensuing publicity, some strangely

glib management booked him to top the bill in "Paris to Piccadilly" at the Prince of Wales, and the Rank Organisation gave him a seven-year contract and a screen test in that order. When the test came, he had to smile handsomely and say: "You need to dress as light as gossamer." To Petula Clark. So they paid him £3,000 and said he needn't actually bother to turn up for the film.

By the time number two was due, in the second year of the contract, Wisdom had been established by his run at the Prince of Wales, where he introduced his own song, "Don't Laugh at Me." Rank decided they couldn't pay him television fees, and settled philosophically for a low-budget feature titled "Trouble in Store." The film was a box-office record breaker, Wisdom was Lord Mayor of London, and 19 films and many shows later, he can count his gold in the traditional Sussex hideaway with swimming-pool, while the Bentley gleams with turtle wax, and the charter yacht piles for hire in the Greek Isles.

So that's how a born Oliver Twist learned to live with his handicap and made an honest bob in a hard world. His stage show at Yarmouth isn't, for my money, up to the standard of his rather wearying mime acts; there's a world virtuosity attempt when he sings, clowns, plays drums, post-horn, trumpet, clarinet, piano, and saxophone. And he always used to convey the perfect underdog without actually requiring to be kicked, whereas now he is accompanied by a hard straight man, Tony Payne (remember Tony Payne and David Evans?), who knocks him about somewhat. But he's still a great little independent who, with a little less persistence, might simply have made a good roadman ganger. Personally I have always thought him a brilliant mime and character comic (the German general in "The Square Peg" left Erich von Stroheim at the gate), and I am unashamedly glad that he doesn't have to hang around all-night coffee stalls any more. For one thing, they don't hand out free Bovril these days, and for another, I think I'd break down if his life story contained one more degree of poignancy.



## The sky is far from empty

When a Venezuelan DC-9 crashed two years ago on a Venezuelan village the death-roll was 154. Eighty-seven people died in the aircraft. Sixty-seven died in the village below. Yesterday's appalling disaster over Japan would have been even worse if it had not happened over open country. Air accidents now are subject to a grim multiplier. Bigger aircraft mean more deaths if something goes wrong. More air traffic converging on more crowded population centres means that the possibility of death on the ground is higher. And finally, as yesterday's accident showed, the air itself is more crowded than it looks.

Air traffic control is a skilled and momentous business. Controllers safeguard lives from minute to minute by performing acts of judgment which may be fallible but which, in this vital profession, must never be wrong. At least they are never so badly wrong that they cannot be corrected safely. The controllers' record over Britain, for example, is proud and good. But in the main, in most advanced countries anyway, civilian controllers

and the civilian pilots with whom they work are partially cut off from the military. Controllers and civilian pilots have complained often that the services demand too much air space and disclose too little about how it is being used. No one outside the flying services can decide whether this charge is justified. But it has been made; and yesterday a Japanese fighter collided with a Japanese airliner. One of them ought not to have been there, and 162 people died.

The airspace problem is becoming urgent. The military in all countries may have to review their procedures and their need for space. The airlines are not empty any more. They are sometimes as crowded as the Berlin air corridors used to be during the blockade of 1948. What each country ought to do soon — and will have to do one day — is to make all pilots obey the same controllers. A tank-driver does not ignore the Highway Code on Salisbury Plain just because he is a soldier. The navy conforms to the same regulations for preventing collisions at sea as anyone else. Military pilots ought to be made to follow suit. The risks are too great if they do not.

## A strange sort of Summit

It was a sad irony that Palestinian guerrillas should recently have taken refuge with Israeli forces across the Jordan River to escape attacks by King Hussein's army. This irony is now to be matched by the gathering of Arab leaders in Tripoli at the behest of President Gaddafi. The aim of the meeting is to consider punitive action against King Hussein and Jordan for the violent drive against the guerrillas. There has never yet been any joint Arab action over the Palestinians which has had a lasting effect. The possible actions hinted at—direct intervention, expulsion from the Arab League, and economic sanctions—have all grave drawbacks and are impractical. All that can be expected from Tripoli is another noisy communiqué of blame for the sound archives, and another demonstration of Arab disarray.

The Palestinians have to take much of the blame themselves that they have fallen so low from their pinnacle years of 1968 and 1969. They are now as disunited as they have always been—whatever the resolutions passed at the Palestine National Congress in Cairo earlier this month. The various groups have been unable to agree even on their territorial intentions in Jordan and Israel. The exaggerated tone of their claims on

and off the battlefield undermined their credibility, when for a time they were held to be the forefront of the assault on Israel, and of social revolution in the Arab world. They critically mistimed their confrontation with King Hussein last September. The King for his part has moved cynically and ruthlessly to erode their position and support in Jordan. In the process, many Arabs have been killed or wounded. The Arabs stand fairly accused of killing their favourite cause.

The Arab governments closest to the conflict with Israel have made their own contribution to the Palestinian demise. In outlining the terms for a settlement, the definition of the Palestinians' rights has been kept consistently and deliberately vague. The possibility of an Israeli withdrawal to the lines of 1967 seemed remote enough to ensure that the inherent contradiction between what the governments and the guerrillas wanted would not be exposed as deception. It may be convenient in the search for peace that the Palestinian military threat should be fully curbed. But the political and social injustices will not disappear. Communiqués will come and go, but it is these injustices which must in the end be fairly met in a settlement.

## New ways in Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia's new collective Presidency is an interesting experiment in the devolution of power. Although it is linked with the country's need to find a successor to the ageing President Tito, its purpose is far more profound than that. One of the great clichés current in Yugoslavia is "statism," a word of abuse for bureaucratic overcentralisation in Belgrade. Now the Yugoslavs have hit on an attempted solution. It is not so much the withering away of the State, but at least the transfer of power to the six republics. From now on the republics will have much greater authority to levy taxes and handle their own budgets. If "statism" develops in the new republican administrations, people will no longer be able to blame distant Belgrade but have to look to their own local rulers.

The aim here is to reduce the strains which growing nationalism had been causing throughout

the Federation, with the Serbs in Belgrade coming in for most of the criticism. Economic causes lurked in the background, in the form of the recurring Socialist argument over growth versus redistribution. Should the country allow the more prosperous Northern republics to develop fast in the hope that the benefits would spill over elsewhere? Or should existing inequalities be evened out at the expense of growth? Yugoslavia's new constitutional amendments aim for a compromise. The republics will have more autonomy, but the Federal Government will still sponsor projects in the underdeveloped regions. At the centre will be a Presidency with three representatives for each republic, and two for the two autonomous regions in Serbia, and a rotating President from among them, once Tito has gone. Intricate though the scheme may appear on paper, it looks like the kind of compromise which can soothe passions and find solutions.

## The prohibitive society

One way and another this has been a rough week for the permissive society. At the BMA meeting doctors have issued grim warnings about promiscuity, abortion, disease, and the general advisability of laying off sex altogether. In the law courts the young wizards of "OZ" have been declared purveyors of obscenity and, on a lower level, BBC television has banned a pop song because, its composer claims, it mentions knickers. Quite right, too. We don't want language like that in our homes, thank you very much. Just let Mrs Whitehouse catch someone saying "knickers" on television, that's all.

The possibly corrupting influence of feminine clothing has also been agitating the Vatican. At St Peter's Basilica the task of censoring visitors' garments (mini-skirts and the like) that show too much girl has been entrusted to nuns instead of, as in the past, the Vatican guards. Why the glimpse of a woman's thigh should be offensive in

the sight of God is something of a puzzle but more curious is the reason for calling up the nuns. Inspecting women's clothing, said an official, "is no job for a man." On the contrary it seems a perfectly ideal job for a man.

The French are more sensible about these things. When they wished to clear bare-breasted girl sunbathers from Riviera beaches they sent in, not nuns, but a posse of riot police who, we have no reason to doubt, enjoyed their work immensely. Still, the point is that there, too, permissiveness suffered a setback. In California even the junior permissives had their problems. A do-it-yourself toy, comprising an electronic rack, a pendulum decapitator, a spiked cage and a bucket of hot coals, has been much criticised. A little hard when a boy can't submit his best friend to a bit of good-natured torture without the fuzz stepping in. It just shows how the forces of reaction are fighting back.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

LINCOLNSHIRE: The pilgrimage begins hours earlier in the misty light of a summer morning. By car, coach, and motorcycle they cross the Trent from the industrial suburbs of Sheffield and Derby and make for the numerous coarse fishing waters provided by this county of dikes and drains. The Witham, both above and below Lincoln, the Fosseway canal, the South Forty Foot Drain and Bellwater Drain all have their addicts. The tins of maggots, purchased in the half-light of dawn at the fishermen's shops that open with the lark on Sunday mornings, are carefully transported together with a tactical selection of rods and floats. By mid-morning they are in position and the banks of the most popular waters are dotted with intent, motionless figures gazing at a float from beneath the shelter of a multi-coloured umbrella. Fishing matches in which the winner is judged by the total weight of fish in his keep net at the end of a limited period, produce formidable organisation. Marshals conduct competitors to staked riverbank positions and the tackle is in the water with the greatest possible speed. It is a very serious business, and the appearance of bookmakers quietly announcing the odds in the yards of the local tins confirms the significance of these very quiet sporting events. Our visitors are generally tidy folk. I walked the river bank after a recent weekend, and apart from the regular flat stretch of grass, which marked a fisherman's position, there was little trace of the quiet devotees of this tranquil but hotly contested activity. A pair of swans with a solitary cygnet and a number of blue dragonflies were the only weekday company on a bank which will be populous again on Sunday.

COLIN LUCKHURST



THE worst thing about showing off up the Congo is that it fortifies all your primitive instincts. The higher you go up that mighty river, the nicer and nobler everything seems to be. Before I left for Africa, a well-wisher believed she was consigning me to the muddy depths of the Congo. The depths, comparatively speaking, were fairly wholesome and clean. It was down in civilised Kinshasa that most of the mud appeared to have stuck.

There cannot ever have been many more off-putting cities than this one. When the Belgians called it Leopoldville they ran it on the ghetto principle, and no African was allowed to pollute the European quarter after nine at night.

At least the Africans have allowed a free-for-all which means, among other things, that the Customs man at the airport is quite liable to relieve you of whatever you have in your wallet for the privilege of retaining your tape recorder; and you must not be at all surprised if three armed cops hold you up for hard cash on some similarly flimsy pretext.

The Congo, you rapidly discover, is one of the most risky places in the world in which to encounter a man who has been dandified with much leather and metal in the name of official business.

Perhaps these grandiose notions of Civil Service spring from President Mobutu himself, who has conspicuous tastes of his own in that direction. He speeds around his sprawling capital encircled by a swash-buckling cavalcade of motorised police with ear-aching sirens at the wall.

Any radio announcement concerning his presidential person is made against an orchestral background of the choral theme from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. When his mother died recently, the nation was ordered to a three-day standstill in mourning for the begetter of this philharmonic deity.

And the most monumental expenditure of public moneys in the land seems at the moment to be spread around Mobutu's riverside estate, with its obelisk surmounted by a neon sign and its palace rather badly suggestive of a Chinese tramshead.

The river itself can do very much better than any of this. The Congo is one of the half-dozen really colossal waterways of the world though even the statistics (nearly 3,000 miles long, only the Nile and Amazon containing more water) do not prepare you for the discovery that 300 miles above Kinshasa it is still about five miles wide.

It would be even more vital to the republic than it is if it were not for the long series of cataracts streaming from the capital to the coast, of such smashing turbulence that a British hovercraft expedition some time ago didn't even try to navigate them, although their machine had been proven across the rapids of the Amazon and the Orinoco.

No wonder that H. M. Stanley has his back firmly turned upon

There were talking drums. One of their messages said the white man was coming'—GEOFFREY MOORHOUSE up the Congo

## Old man river

them as he stands, heavy-footed and bronzed, peering like a gamekeeper towards the wildernesses beyond the upstream haze. It was he who opened up this particular slice of Africa to the commerce and Christianity that his hero Livingstone had wished upon the entire continent.

Much of the commerce proceeds up the river by motor vessel, and the occasional tank-tank of diesel can be heard long before the Houffalala or one of her sisters actually slides into sight from behind an island or a sandbank, on the haul up to Kisangani, which is 10 days away with the best that any chief engineer can manage. They generally push barges, with another clamped to each side, and this conglomeration of craft will almost always be vastly overloaded with people and their possessions.

Goats and pigs and highly aggrieved fowls, fish thrashing half-dead in large enamel bowls, mountains of mango, of pineapple, of kwanga—all these share deck space with the indolent men and the soporific children and the women who, apparently 12 months pregnant, none the less are constantly hauling and heaving on this packing case of merchandise or that basket full of provisions.

And thus they pass in claustrophobic confusion the sweltering days and the chilly nights, when the Houffalala's two searchlights swivel around the sandbanks or glare straight upstream with monstrous concentration. Noah's Ark must have been a bit like this.

Much, much better to paddle your own canoe up the Congo or, at least, to take to a dug-out with benefit of outboard motor. And if this seems a trifle effete when what you're really trying to do is to recapture just a little of that old 19th century exploring instinct, it is as well to remember that a very wide river means a pretty shallow river, which means a fair bit of paddling; over the sand-bank edges; or, in extremis, getting out and pushing with many a nervous thought in the direction of the crocodiles. Not that they quite rise to expectations. The only one I saw in a fortnight on the Congo was a 10-footer that had been killed the night before.

The villagers giggled when they opened its jaws for my inspection. I didn't. I was visualising the death of a woman nearly a month earlier; a cracking snap, a scream, a quick

glimpse of silny scales and frantic arms, a dreadful swirl of bubbling water, and silence.

An illusion of crocs lining the banks was not the only one destroyed by that journey. The only visible monkeys appeared just once, half a mile away. Nor was there perpetual jungle stretching beyond the city limits of Kinshasa. The top end of Stanley Pool, indeed, which is a small inland sea, was strikingly like Loch Lomond on the murky morning when I went through. Three hundred miles upstream I found myself wondering how the hell the savage Congo could be so like the Thames at Goring, lacking only cows in the meadows and a distant prospect of urbanisation. And when we were paddling over shallows on the branching Sese River, between high banks of reed which obscured the landscape, I had almost been there before, on the Ouse above Ely.

If there is a standard image of the Congo, let it be one of great tranquil water, thick with islands, with large clumps of hyacinth forever floating down in a million pieces; of sudden squalls that will turn a smooth and burnished surface into ripples in an instant and within five minutes produce waves three or four feet high under a monsoon of a downpour; of humming birds, darting brilliant from bushes, their wings palpitating like moths; of fireflies at night, their white lights winking on and off as they pass slowly ahead of you, like so many aircraft coming in to land.

These people come excellently up to scratch, though. It is they who tell you where you really are. At Bolobo there is a Baptist mission, one of a string laid up the river a hundred years ago by George Grenfell, whose little steamer Peace was carted from the Clyde to Stanley Pool in 300 sections before she could be launched; and its boiler now lies rusty in a missionary garden, a piece of Africa's Christian archaeology.

They have a hospital, well-equipped but without its doctor, who's on leave in England. And what, you ask them thoughtfully, happens if I get appendicitis this week? Ah, well, they say, Joan (one of the nurses) will have a go. And if it's anything worse (brightly, this), we'll just make you comfy till you die.

Their nearest telephone is 200 miles away. Their patients wear woven bracelets, just to be on the safe side if the drugs don't

work. And relatives swiftly shift a corpse out of the missionary ken, so that they can interrogate it unhindered about who bewitched it into death.

There was a short stretch of the Congo above Bolobo where we kept well away from the banks, because my helmsman belonged to a tribe which was in combat with its neighbour. There were talking drums along that river announcing our arrival at the villages. One of their messages said the white man was coming, I was told (and I have not the slightest wish to doubt that translation).

There was not a sign of combat in the people we met. They were very gentle and they were ridiculously generous. They grinned at us and spoke quietly to us across the water that separated their dug-outs from ours.

They sheltered us in their villages, smoking the bugs from our hut with burning logs before leaving us to settle for the night. They shared their food with us; fish stew (that did, indeed, taste muddy), their awful kwanga (which looks and digests like dumplings of candle-wax) or just dry bread dipped in tea that was flavoured with woodsmoke.

They loaded us with presents, so that we returned with a dozen live cockerels, two live tortoises, several packages of genuine peanut butter, a score of eggs, bundles of kwanga and much white and bloody crocodile meat that began to stink the boat out under a blistering sun.

And, at Nikola Lingamba, they fulfilled a private fantasy that I suppose I've had since the age of four. We arrived at dusk, with the drums beating and the smoke drifting into the river. Half the village came down to meet us and carried every possession we had in front of us, on their heads, into the compound.

They formed a circle round me alone, maybe a hundred of them. And they began to sing, in their own language, "Auld Lang Syne" as a missionary called MacBeth had taught them to. Donkey's years ago. In the freighting, with all those faces watching mine while they sang, it was much more than moving. It was intoxicating.

I wasn't sure whether I was playing young Dr Livingstone or plain Lord Jim. Six months of that and I could have thought myself into demi-god territory, like every white man before me. So I stood, like Peter O'Toole I believe (doing his gracious-Lawrence -to -the -Arabs bit before Akaba), and I still can't think of any other response.

That illusion wasn't even destroyed next morning, when a young lady throwing clothes by the river's edge drew from under her skirts a packet of Omo. Is there no end to the influence of Lord Leverhulme? And who was Houffalala, anyway (Congolese vacuum-cleaner salesman? FBI Chief's African girlfriend?). Wouldn't President Mobutu feel more at home with "Pirates of Penzance"? Ah, sweet mystery of life at last I've found thee!

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### A benefit of sickness

Sir,—I refer to the recent report prepared by Manchester University for the Employment Department. It is suggested that the introduction of paid sick leave will almost certainly send absenteeism soaring.

Many organisations continue, for varying periods, to pay employees on sick conditions their full salary, less full State benefits, while absent due to sickness. It may not be generally realised that this once laudable practice now operates, in a great many cases, to increase the net weekly income of a staff employee while absent due to sickness. The reason is the substantial increase, in recent years, in State sickness benefits. Including Earnings Related benefits payable for up to six months, State benefits are not subject to tax and, by law, the employer can deduct PAYE tax only on the amount he pays his employee, i.e. the amount reduced by the State benefits.

For example, a married man with two children whose gross pay is £1,300 a year will be over £3 a week better off while absent due to sickness so long as Earnings Related benefit is payable (up to six months). A similar man on £1,500 a year will be over £8 a week better off.

It is any wonder that some employees persuade their doctors to grant them an extra week or two to make them fully fit for work?

F. S. Woodward.  
Stockton, Teesside.

## The prisoner's problem

Sir,—I am pleased to see at last at least a small part of the overall problem of the penal and prison system of this country being given some publicity. I was released from one of Her Majesty's prisons only last week and have spent most of my time in these past few days formulating the book I am writing, endeavouring to point out the many pitfalls, shortcomings and faults the present day antiquated and vastly overcrowded system has.

At the beginning of my sentence I spent a short time in one of the large closed prisons, where I found the sanitation and accommodation facilities,

which made the place unfit for human habitation, the main trouble. It was unbelievably overcrowded and the sanitation facilities so short that "filth" in the worst possible sense is the only word to describe it.

After 17 days I was moved to one of the open prisons. There I found the main problem to be somewhat different. The food, accommodation, and sanitation was improved, but some 350 men spent approximately 13,000 man-hours a week working on the most futile and unproductive jobs that one could imagine... a complete and utter waste of time and taxpayers' money.

A prison sentence may be a

humiliation, a degradation, and a slur to one's pride and character, but whether it is a punishment is certainly questionable. What it is not in any way, shape or form, is a reformative period for the criminal or a preventative against further crime.

How can it be when, in my experience, the standard of education, intelligence and integrity of many prison officers leaves so much to be desired.

It is a problem, a large problem, and one that needs to be dealt with in the immediate future and not just in the future.—Yours,

Charles Marl.

Address supplied.

### Little room for optimism

Sir,—In your editorial (July 28), you suggest that "A UN presence, once established (in East Bengal) must grow in authority and numbers—for Yajna can hardly give it notice to leave." I wish I could share your optimism. The continuing genocide of the Bengalis in East Bengal, the ruthless attempt by Yajna's army to convert this unhappy country into a permanent sub-colony of his predominantly Punjabi military clique, aided by the military and economic support of the Chinese and encouraged by the "gentle mutterings" of the UN Security Council, hardly leave any room for such optimism.

Surely the historical lessons of the tragic events of East

Bengal confirm that religion cannot be the only rationale for forcibly uniting into one sovereign State two territorial units separated not only by huge geographical distance but by linguistic, cultural, social, and ethnic differences.

The life-span of such an artificial union on the sole basis of religious mystification is already over. Nothing, not even the continuing use of massive military force and skilful propaganda can revive it. Now is the time to realise it and face the only reality by recognising Bangla Desh as an independent sovereign State.

Nirmal Roy,  
7 Woburn Mansions,  
London WC 1.

### Light and shade

Sir,—It was just as conditions on the nine o'clock and the streetful Health were going on all round us who Trafford... This is related to crowd of 23,250 and was beautifully scored in a single day by Alan

I understand that the similar game played went noticed, where only 100 runs in different scored in a day before every weekday sprinkling of onlooker the whole players insist on come been very field when a cloud pe a Scientist.

Is there any known ord, however, between the two? fions being sincerely,

Peter glo Dovedale, friend seem to what other programmes offers.

Cheers! à vossa saúde

Na zdrowie Slainte Skol

Kampai Proost Salute

à votre santé Geia soy

Prosit Serefe Skål

Salud

In any language

it means the

same

Drambuie

Liqueur



July 31, 1971



# Requiem for a heavyweight

IT IS ONLY in the past couple of years that people have stopped talking about the "Scottish miracle". The apparent recovery of the Scottish economy which began in the fifties seemed miraculous partly because of its momentum and partly because of the new, unfamiliar scientific image it gave to a country which, until then, had leaned on its old, heavyweight mass employment industries. The miracle began to lose its prophetic quality only when the run-down of the United Kingdom economy began to show how much still depended on the heavyweights of Clydeside.

The disaster at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, inevitable or not, has come much too soon for Scotland. What, over the long-term prospects for the country, it has turned the miracle into a mirage as far as the industrial west is concerned. With another 5,000 or 6,000 shipyard workers thrown on the dole, and the possibility that many more thousands in ancillary industries will join them, the new Scotland — "vibrant with young enterprises more attuned to the needs and methods of the twentieth century," assessment of "New Scientist" — has temporarily lost its power to inspire.

Of course it would be wrong to suggest that Scotland had forgotten Clydeside during the years of change. No one living in Glasgow or along the ribbon of old industrial development down the river could ever have mistaken the continuing economic character of the area. It was simply that the ferocious — and, in their context, successful — efforts of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) acted like a skillful public relations campaign on the minds of people who wanted, above all, to believe in a prosperous future. Scotland was on the move.

No one who lived there in the fifties could escape the sense of stimulation. East Kilbride, now filling out into a technology campus, was newly born and the vast acres that separated the housing "neighbourhoods" simply awaited the industries that would signal the change of emphasis. In the east, Livingston, new town was designated near the old shale fields and yellowing oil company houses where "Paraffin" Young had found and refined his oil.

A big plant was opened at Bathgate by BMC and Wiggins Teape opened a pulp mill at Fort William. In retrospect, they were isolated victories, but their impact was immense. Routes went to Linwood, and most important of all from the point of view of imagery, there were the twin bonuses of a rapid growth in electronics and the arrival in increasing quantities of American capital.

Starting with Ferranti, the number of electronics firms multiplied, and at the last count there were about 80, providing work for 35,000 people. Seven per cent of the UK workforce in electronics is now in Scotland, and that is after starting from a post-war base of none. American-owned companies now employ 80,000 in the central lowland belt and account for 12 per cent of Scotland's manufacturing labour force. Caterpillar came, and Euclid, IBM, National Cash and Burroughs, seeming to plunge the country into the new age of advanced engineering and computers almost overnight.

Introduction of investment grants to give regional economies their "big push." Yet already the balance of payments problem and the restrictionism of the sixties were beginning to cast their shadows and half-way through the decade Scotland's great advance was slowing, just as its promise was brightest. "There were periods," said a Scottish Council official yesterday, "when so many firms wanted to come to Scotland that we had to time their visits so that our staff could cope."

## DENNIS JOHNSON on how the UCS collapse shattered Scotland's dream of prosperity

## Sigmund come home

Leslie Caplan among the psychoanalysts, Vienna: Friday

HIS WEEK Austria catches up with the rest of the world. Three thousand psychoanalysts from 32 countries are in Vienna for the twenty-seventh International Psychoanalytical Congress. It is the first time it has ever been held in the city where the founder, Sigmund Freud, lived and worked, a stated recognition of the place in his own country.

Freud's reputation, as he truly complained, began at the frontier. Vienna University had delayed for years in giving him his chair. Politics always played a big role in university appointments in Austria. Partly it was anti-Semitism, but the medical profession saw their status threatened by this lay rapy for which medical training was unnecessary. The Catholic Church saw religion being explained away, the analysts' couch taking the place of the confessional, and religiously discredited as a "sign of immaturity."

The conservative Viennese are opposed to new ideas in principle. Easy-going, open to compromise and self-reception, they just hoped the Oedipus complex and the rest of the nightmare baggage of the unconscious would let go away. On Freud's twentieth birthday, the world's congratulations poured in. But from Vienna — the University, the Academy, the Society of Physicians — only an indecent silence.

After the Anschluss, in 1938, Hitler made his speech to a cheering Viennese mob on the balcony of the Imperial Hotel, while Freud me to live in exile in Hampstead.

Austria's new attitude stems from a desire to bury a past. It also has something to do with tourism and cinema's important role as a cultural and conference centre. The Austrian Government had a jolt when it ran a questionnaire in America of Western Europe three years ago. Most people, it turned out, thought the greatest Austrian was neither Mozart or Strauss, but Sigmund Freud.

Now his old home at 19 Bergasse has been bought and turned into a museum. Newly released documentary material on display covers Freud's academic career, and his service as medical officer in the old Austro-Hungarian army. The opening was attended by Chancellor Kreisky, and by the old family housekeeper Paula, who still looks after Anna Freud's establishment on Maresfield Gardens in north-west London.

Anna Freud, his 75-year-old daughter, runs the Hampstead Child-Therapy Clinic, which grew out of the Hampstead Nurseries — homes for children of families broken up by the war. Here in Vienna she is the guest of honour, giving a paper on this year's fitting congress theme, and the world's biggest problem: Aggression.

Ironically, one of the things that continue to divide Anna Freud is professional recognition by the international association of her own child analysts.

## MISCELLANY

### Sea fret or Ted

IONDAY'S Commons debate on Upper Clyde shipbuilding as thrown a wrench into Skipper Ted's intricate juggling and parliamentary metable. Morning Cloud is due to race again on Monday in another leg of the Admiral's Cup, but for a time Minister to put sailing before an emergency debate affecting 24,000 Scottish jobs would surely be taking the Drake touch too far.

What then can Ted do? Well, he could hand over to the first mate and come back to London on Monday morning. Or he could race, then fit back quickly in time to hear the closing speeches and to vote at 7 p.m. Helicopters and executive jets are standing by, with landing strips available at Portsmouth, Leigh on Solent and RAF Thorney Island. Monday's race happens to be a short one, and should be over by midday.

There is, though, one other possibility that would resolve the dilemma. If the Channel race were late, perhaps because the competitors run into dokdrums over the weekend, then Monday's race would be postponed till Thursday. Pray for calm seas, me hearties.

### Blind eye

IN THE WAKE of the Pentagon Papers row, the American Defence Secretary, Melvin Laird, sent a team of photographers armed with telephoto lenses to take shots of classified documents left by incau-

### Fair playing

NOT FOR the first time, the Royal Court Theatre has given a lead to Shaftesbury Avenue. Actors working there will now be paid Equity playing salaries during the four weeks of rehearsal. The minimum playing salary is £18 a week, the present rehearsal rate is £12. The first actors on the new rate are in rehearsal for John Osborne's "West of Suez."

### Locks lopped

NEVILLE: clipped

INDIGNITY upon indignity. The three convicted editors of "OZ" have had their hair cut in Wandsworth prison while awaiting sentence and the Judge's pleasure. The barber struck under Prison Rule

### Channel panel

NO IMMEDIATE prospect of a second ITV channel, Chris Chataway said in the Commons the other day. Yes, but that's no immediate reason for not thinking about it. The Independent Television Authority's working party on the financial prospects, viability and economics of ITV2 bashes on regardless.

### Common Market provide us with ample worries for many years ahead

There are, of course, occasional periods when good news threatens to get the upperhand. President Nixon's announcement of his planned visit to China, for example, coincided with Mr Barber's cheerful Budget and a week of industrial calm. It was one of those rare moments when people like me could walk around and say "I told you so."

## Long odds against disaster

Harold Jackson on the statistics behind yesterday's Japanese air crash

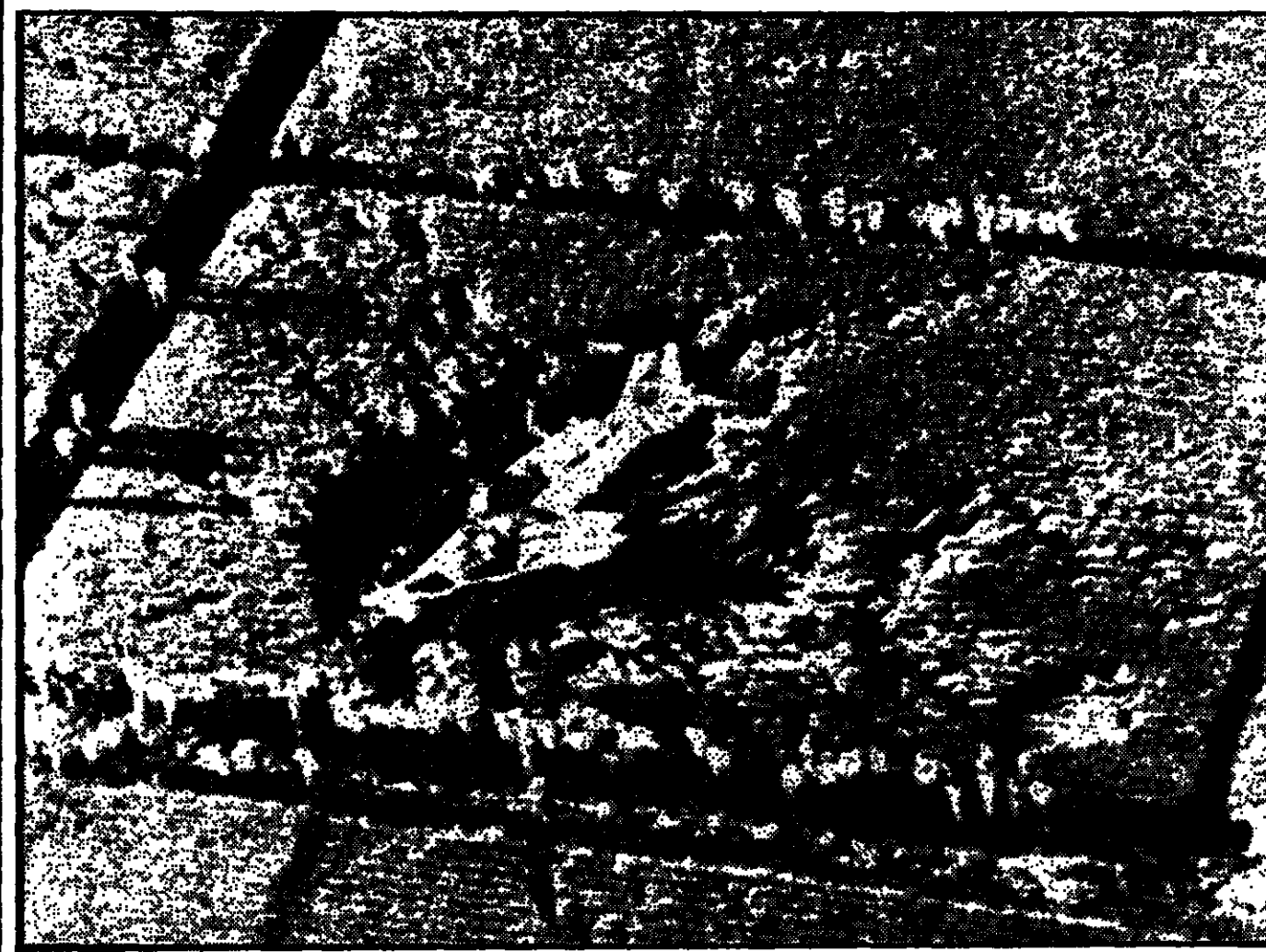
THE record books gained another horrifying entry yesterday with the deaths of 162 people in the Japanese aircraft disaster. It has taken just over a year for this new peak in the aviation death toll to be reached. The previous highest came with the crash of a Venezuelan DC-9 on a village, killing 87 in the plane and a further 67 on the ground.

In spite of these accidents, however, flying is in reality becoming safer all the time. The number of crashes in each year remains surprisingly constant — fluctuating between the high twenties

and the low thirties — but the number of planes in the air and the number of passengers has risen enormously.

In 1960, when air travel was just starting to get on to its feet after the war, the world's airlines carried 30 million people. There were 27 fatal crashes that year and just over three passengers were killed for every 100 million miles flown.

Ten years later the number of passengers had more than tripled, and the number of crashes in terms of miles flown had nearly halved. But that year also saw one of the worst disasters when 136 people died in a mid-air collision over New York between a DC-8 and a Super Constellation.



The crashed Sabre in a rice field at Shikazushi

James Lewis on the week-long Welsh festival of mutual congratulation, where criticism is held to be bad taste

## Bard fever

THIS year's Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales opens at Bangor on Monday and will attract more than twenty thousand people a day, from the Andes and Alaska as well as from Cornwall and Cardiff. There they will succumb to "twymyn y steddfod" (eisteddfod fever), a condition in which alien thoughts can cause a dangerous rise in temperature.

August is, after all, the month in which the constituent nations of the United Kingdom retire to follow their native pursuits: the Scots to toss the caber, the English to sail their boats and suffer package tour discomfort in Spain, and the Welsh to sing, declaim poetry, and generally rejoice in the past — in the rich and splendid tradition of Welsh bardism which can be traced as far back as the sixth century," to quote the late archdruid, Cyman.

## An optimist with a prayer

WILLIAM DAVIS

THERE are warm, sunny mornings when I wake up feeling that all is right with the world. Themood lasts until I have finished the papers; by the time I set off for work, they have wiped the smile off my silly, optimistic face.

I haven't had a chance this week. Upstairs in the Commons, hangings in Sudan, yet another crunch in Ulster, holidays going wrong in Spain, BEA and Harold Wilson going into a red, a Boeing crash, no, optimists have not had a prayer. Even John Arlott clipped in with the traditional cricket headline "Another England crisis." And I gave up altogether when I read that a long, dry spell could produce a water famine.

My thanks are to Miscellany, which made me laugh on editor who reported to a few times, and to the fashion editor who reported from Paris that "Ungaro is striving to keep the mini alive." I would also like to express gratitude to Liz Taylor, who gave us the week's most cheerful picture. And I suppose I ought to mention Ted Heath. I sometimes get the feeling that Mr Heath and I are the only optimists left in his New Britain; he, at least, can always be relied upon to assure us that everything is going well, and that we are poised on the threshold of a bright future.

I would not, of course, want my Fleet Street colleagues to think that I blame them for all the gloom. They have to report the news as they see it. I do wish, though, we could sometimes have headlines like "Thousands of holidaymakers happy in Spain" or "no student revolts or major strikes this summer." Anthony Harris came nearest to it on Wednesday, with the headline: "CBI meets no refusal yet to price restraint." Attorney, Tony.

### In the red

Mr Wilson knew what he was doing when he disclosed, last week, that his bank account is in the red. It is exactly what the country wanted to hear. In America he would have been expected to boast about his vast earnings. In Britain, we prefer to be told that our leaders cannot make ends meet.

### Common Market provide us with ample worries for many years ahead

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## BSA expects £4M losses this year

By LINDSAY VINCENT

Birmingham Small Arms, Britain's biggest motor-cycle maker, revealed last night that losses this year will be more than £4 millions and indicated that "substantial new capital" will be needed in order for the company to remain in its present form.

The basis for last night's announcement was the long-awaited report on the motor-cycle division by the accounting firm of Cooper Brothers, which was commissioned by BSA last May. The full report has not been released — and is unlikely to ever be made public—but the brief details disclosed by BSA show the company's position to be extremely serious.

Among other things, Cooper Brothers has recommended a new management structure for the ailing company, and that in particular "a managing director of high calibre be recruited to fill the vacancy in the motor cycle division."

The most pressing problem appears to be one of liquidity. While BSA has shareholders' funds of around £22 millions to cushion the £4 millions-plus losses, the deficit has led to a severe problem over working capital—or funds for day-to-day business.

Because of the heavy losses the group is now undercapitalised and borrowing powers are already up against the limit permitted by the articles of association.

The company's bankers in America and Britain have been kept "closely in touch with the position" and will be given the Cooper Brothers report. BSA is appealing to the banks to continue their support during the period of reorganisation and in the interim the company has "measures in hand to develop additional sources of finance."

Directors were not available for comment last night. There is still a chance that existing BSA directors will be prevented from the task of reorganisation because of the interest of Mr Dan McDonald, the millionaire founder of BSR, the "Monarch" record changer firm who has stated his intention of making a partial bid.

A spokesman for Mr McDonald said last night that nothing would be decided before Vision Enterprises, McDonald's bidding vehicle, has studied the Cooper report. It will be recalled that Vision's bid, 55p a share for between 55 and 60 per cent of BSA's capital, was conditional on satisfaction with the company's financial position.

It is believed that Mr McDonald expected a loss of over £2 millions for 1970-71 when he made his initial approach, so a loss of twice this amount could be enough to deter him.

BSA, which has yet to give Vision any idea of when it can have a copy of the Cooper report, noted last night that if it were to recommend the partial bid, it would require an assurance that substantial new capital would be available for injection into the business.

The cause of the trading loss was the dislocation of production in the motor-cycle division, says Cooper Brothers, which led to a low volume of output prior to the peak selling season. (As announced, volume in itself has not been a problem for BSA as sales are up by some 50 per cent.)

The dislocation of output was itself attributable mainly to delays in completing the design of the new models and a contributory cause was delay in the receipt of components from suppliers," the report adds.

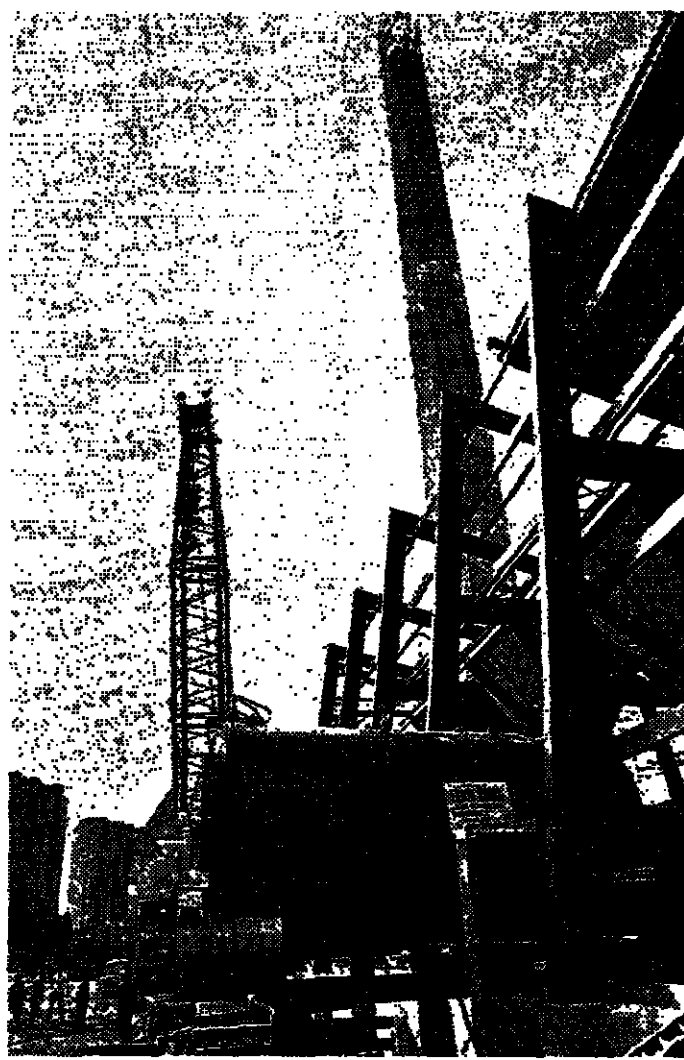
"Given adequate finance, the

remedial measures already in hand together with further steps now being studied by the board should enable the motor cycle division to return to a profitable basis of trading," it adds. Significantly, there is no timescale attached to this prediction.

The £4 millions loss comprises £3 millions trading loss and an additional £1 million "in respect of losses arising from product rationalisation measures."

Just how much above £4 millions the eventual loss will be is not clear—but it will be above.

"There will be a need for additional provisions in the accounts of the current year to cover items of an exceptional nature arising from future reorganisation of the activities of the motor cycle division. The full amount of these provisions cannot yet be accurately established," Cooper states.



One of the three boilers being swung into position in a boilerhouse under construction at Edmonton, North London, which from early next year will be heating six tower blocks—over 1,000 homes—for the London Borough of Enfield. By 1974, the project will be the largest solid fuel fired district heating scheme in the south of England

## Melbray reports profit loss in bleak statement

The preliminary statement from the Melbray Group, the foods, packaging and engineering concern, is a bleak one. It discloses that the auditors will qualify their report in the full accounts and meantime profits for 1970-71 have slumped and shareholders have to go without a final dividend.

The payment is being restricted to the 5 per cent interim, against 15 per cent last time. All this adds to the problems of vice chairman, Sir Charles Hardie who has had his fill with both Metropolitan Estates Property and British Printing this year.

Group operating profit has tumbled from £1,200,000 to £196,000 and after non recurring expenditure of £572,000 (£563,000) and crediting a tax adjustment of £28,000, against a charge of £313,000. There is a deficit for the year of £348,000, compared with a surplus of £334,000.

In a comment on the figures, the chairman, Mr Ronald Edwards, explains that the profit fall was due to a "performance by one or two companies in each division. He adds that the move, rationalisation and reorganisation of two subsidiaries brought about a severe breakdown in their normal accounting procedures, "inadequate records and misleading management information." Hence the decision of the auditors to qualify their report.

Of the profit of £4,747,000, before loan interest of £341,000, machine and cutting tools contributed £2,317,000, chemical engineering and pipelines, £843,000, containers, trailers and commercial vehicle bodies, £208,000 and general engineering, and miscellaneous, £1,378,000.

**Fitch Lovell raises total**

Highly satisfactory results come from Fitch Lovell, the food manufacturer and "key" supermarket group and the dividend is being raised by 2½ points, a final of 9 per cent making 15 per cent, against 12½ per cent.

For a group in the food sector, Fitch Lovell has had the rather unusual experience of better margins. In fact, a 9.1 per cent increase to 156.4 millions in sales has produced a 30 per cent jump to £4.3 millions in the pre-tax profit. The dividend is covered nearly 1.9 times.

**Unicorn Growth block offer**

Barclays Unicorn Growth Accumulator Trust is making a block offer at a price of 32.2p each per share. The offer will remain open until August 6. The units will suit those whose main aim is maximum capital growth.

**J. Collett pays 16½ pc**

The dividend of J. Collett for 1970-71 is 16½ per cent and not as stated in our issue of July 29.

**Highlight Sports pays 30 pc final**

Highlight Sports, manufacturers of girls' and women's leisure wear whose shares were floated early last year is paying a final of 30 per cent making a total dividend of 50 per cent for 1970-71.

Pre-tax profit has increased

## Scragg beneficiary in ICI takeover

Ernest Scragg, the Macclesfield textile machinery manufacturer, is likely to be the main beneficiary of ICI's plan to take over Qualitex and the yarn texturing interests of the Carrington Viyella Group.

ICI has already placed its first order with Scragg for a new draw texturing machine which has provided the technical basis for the formation of the new group.

No details are available about the new range of machines, which have been shown under conditions of elaborate secrecy to a number of major fibre producers. Nor is ICI yet prepared to reveal the value of its initial order. But the commitment of its planned texturing subsidiary to the new machine is likely to provide an important stimulus to Scragg.

could expect them to play a significant rôle in future developments."

Less fortunate however are the other independent throwsters for whom ICI's move is bound to have threatening implications. Most of the other UK fibre producers were still considering the situation yesterday but it is expected that the ICI step could set off a chain reaction which could sweep many of the independent firms into the arms of fibre companies.

Draw texturing has been gaining ground among Continental fibre producers and two overseas machinery producers, Barmag and Arct, which have close links with fibre producers, have by drawing and crimping the yarn in one process, manufacturers gain significant economies. Although this also involves turmoil in the organisation of the industry, the savings cannot be ignored at a time when overcapacity has savaged the profits of fibre producers and throwsters.

THE "HIDDEN agenda" of the Hilary Scott Commission now investigating unit linked life assurance is to decide whether the unit linked sector can be relied upon to continue the tradition of honourable behaviour which the traditional life offices have established.

This is the key section in the detailed and persuasive evidence—all 60 pages of it—which Abbey Life Assurance, one of the leading unit linked firms in the country, is presenting to the Scott Commission.

It is important because it reveals the philosophy behind the Abbey Life submission, a philosophy which clashes head on with the Scott Commission's terms of reference.

Abbey Life believes, and its evidence strongly supports the contention, that the attempt made by the Scott Commission's terms of reference to distinguish between conventional life assurance and unit linked life is sophistry.

This evidence poses a major tactical problem for the Scott Commission. Unless it is prepared virtually to ignore the submission of perhaps the most influential of the newer life offices it may be forced into broadening its terms of reference to include the whole gamut of life assurance in its report.

The very detail of the Abbey submission—it includes a technical discussion of the precise legal framework including such aspects as the relevance of the Prevention of Frauds Act to unit linked assurance, and a

## Go-ahead for Watney to underwrite bid

By our Financial Staff

After a lengthy meeting with representatives of Watney Mann and Grand Metropolitan Hotels, the Take-over Panel has permitted Watney to go ahead with its novel scheme to underwrite its £46.5 millions takeover bid for Truman Hanbury Buxton.

The panel intervened at the request of S. G. Warburg, Grand Metropolitan's advisers, who argued that the Watney scheme breached Rule 32 of the City Code. Basically, this relates to the prevention of privileged positions in a bid situation: Warburg felt that Watney's ploy of selling Truman shares to institutions in order to raise funds for further Truman purchases, and then buy them back again for Watney paper, was such a breach.

"We got clearance from the panel to begin with," a spokesman for Guinness, Mahon, Watney's advisers, said last night. "The move was nothing more than a delaying tactic."

The panel, however, felt that "some valid points raised by Warburg needed to be cleared up," and in some respects, the Watney statement on the position, given to a press conference on Thursday, was "misleading."

In a statement yesterday, Watney made it clear that the underwriting arrangements do not enable the sub-underwriters to take up any Truman shares unless Watney's offer is declared

## £4 M offer for Broadview

London and County Securities yesterday made its expected expansion in the second-line merchant banking world but its sights have been lowered somewhat from the earlier target of L-opolis Joseph.

The takeover victim is Broadview Financial Trust, once the master company in the now disintegrated empire of Mr John Gommies. The agreed bid will value the company at over £4 millions.

Broadview is now virtually nothing more than a shell company with a 52 per cent stake in Overseas Financial Trust. The latter company has agreed to be taken over completely by Broadview and thus the package which London and County is buying consists of a merchant banking operation and a licensed dealer in securities.

London and County yesterday claimed the deal was "wonderful" from their point of view. The attraction was the acceptance credit business of OFT, its growing business in confirming, its 5,000 personal loan customers and its "strong European connections."

Holders of approximately 45 per cent of Broadview's enlarged capital have accepted the offer—there have yet to be fixed though there will be a 55p cash alternative—and have pledged to retain the shares they receive for a minimum period of two years.

London and County said the deal did not influence the stalemate position at Leopold Joseph, where the company has 25 per cent of the equity.

## Earnings slip

Turnover of the Attock Oil Company slipped from £18,365,000 to £15,489,000 in 1970 and the profit from £458,504 to £409,157 after depreciation of £191,373 (£183,870) and tax of £825,370 (£893,435).

With a final of 10½ per cent, the total dividend is being maintained at 16½ per cent.

## Beecham to enter Bovril battle?

Beecham Group, the £1 millions Brylcreem to Lucca firm, may break into the takeover battle for control of Bovril. It was revealed yesterday that the company has appointed merchant bankers Morgan Grenf as financial advisers to keep informed of all developments in the bid situation. A spokesman for Morgan Grenf confirmed: "We have been retained by Beecham and at the moment we are just watching the situation and keeping them informed of every development."

He admitted that "it is conceivable that this could end with them making a bid," added, "This is certainly imminent."

This is a function merchant banks claim to carry out hundreds of companies all time. Normally, Hill Sam act for Beecham but the bankers are already involved in the Bovril battle, and advisers-bidders Rowntree Mackintosh.

Meanwhile the directors Bovril have gone into an harassed huddle with financial advisers to consider revised bid from Cavenham Bovril directors and their allies have already "irrevocably accepted" the lower terms from Rowntree Mackintosh.

## Cunard delays on giving reasons

Cunard board's letter to shareholders setting out why they believe the £66 millions bid from Trafalgar House should be rejected was not after all sent out last night as had been expected.

It is believed that the board and its advisers, Warburgs, decided to put in more information so that the document will pack more power than the first draft considered by the board on Wednesday.

Shipping circles close to Cunard expect Sir Basil Smallpeice, chairman, to put up a spirited defence.

They say the board is convinced it can make a success of going it alone and expect a vetoed document.

The latest draft was believed to be under consideration by the Cunard directors yesterday. This would suggest it is unlikely to make its appearance until early next week.

When it does come, the document is expected to contain an assessment of future profit prospects. There is also a suggestion that it will go into detail on the asset position of the company and a justification for rejecting an offer of 200p per share.

## MARKET REPORT

## US drop and UCS crash spread gloom

The further 10-point drop on overnight Wall Street, and a certain about the Government's decision on the future of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders left stock markets in a gloomy state at the end of the first leg of the two-week account.

Although losses embraced all corners of the industrial market, selling was by no means heavy, and prices were looking a good deal steadier after the initial decline.

In fact, leading shares staged a modest recovery in the last half-hour or so as reports of a firmer start across the Atlantic began to filter through. The "Financial Times" index was down 2.7 at 401.5 at the close.

One of the major features around the market was the weakness of gilt-edged securities which mainly reflected currency uncertainties. But here again, this owed more to protective marking down rather than actual selling pressure.

Losses at one time had extended to as much as 1½ at the longer end of the market, though with a few buyers making an appearance later in the day, these were reduced to about 1 point by the close.

Firmer opening advices from Wall Street prompted a rally among leading shares, which generally finished with falls of two or three pence.

Lower engineering reflected anxiety about the Government's decision to make drastic cut-backs on Clydeside.

Building descriptions also edged with preponderance of falls, although the construction side drew some comfort from the good level of housing completions and starts.

Contrasting features on the "take-over" front were provided by Bovril, which climbed 20p more to 450p in anticipation of further bid developments, and Qualitex 3p down at 44½p, following the agreed offer from ICI, 3p easier at 318½ (after 314p).

Elsewhere, trading statements prompted some bright spots again, and ICI were a good market, 4p up at 116p on the Government's promise of continued support.

## HAT Group hits target

The HAT Group, the specialist contractor to the building industry which forecast a profit of not less than £500,000 for 1970-1 turns in a profit of £502,004, against a target of £500,000, before loan stock interests of £57,800 (£58,533).

The dividend is being increased by one point, a final of 17 per cent making 34 per cent against 33 per cent, and the directors repeat their forecast that profits will stage a substantial improvement in the current year.

## Abbey Life's view at odds with Scott brief

By STEWART FLEMING

comparison with the legislative structures in the USA and elsewhere—will make it difficult indeed for the Scott Commission to dismiss it with a few perfunctory phrases.

The Abbey evidence picks out three areas where existing legislation is, it believes, inadequate—they are the control of assets, solvency, and marketing. In each area it would be impossible to argue that the scope for abuse is limited to those unit linked firms which are specifically referred to by the Scott Commission's terms of reference.

Perhaps the most vital area is the control of assets. Abbey maintains that "the extensive freedom of action permitted to expose policyholders to flagrant abuse."

As managing director Mr Jim Anderson put it yesterday: "There is nothing, for example, to stop a life company using policyholders' funds to mount a counter bid for Trumans."

The company distinguishes between the misapplication of assets, where it thinks legislative regulation is required, and the mismanagement of assets where the company believes adequate control can be exer-

cised by greater disclosure, including a requirement that all life offices must publish in detail a schedule of all investments.

On solvency the company comes out in favour of tighter solvency requirements for life companies.

But Abbey is opposed to any fundamental changes in the marketing environment of the life assurance industry. It goes to some lengths to show that the Prevention of Frauds Act 1958 is not applicable to life insurance (clearly Abbey is concerned that the simple step of banning door to door selling of unit linked life policies might appear an attractive solution to some of the ethical problems the industry faces).

On balance the company approves of licensing salesmen. On the other hand, while the firm recognises that there is some malpractice in the marketing of life insurance, it maintains that ethical standards are high and detailed legislation would not improve the situation, a conclusion which will not satisfy many critics.

other firms in the unit linked industry, its support for a large measure of self-regulation by life firms conflicts with the evidence published earlier in the week by Old Broad Street Securities.

Moreover, ever since the failure of the Vehicle and General Insurance Company earlier in the year opinion has been running against self-regulation without mutual guarantee by the firms concerned is an incomplete answer. On the other hand Abbey is clearly opposed to giving the Department of Trade and Industry very wide discretionary powers.

As an alternative and because it is not convinced of the effectiveness of the well-known codes of conduct already drawn up in the unit linked industry, Abbey raises the idea of a "degree of independent reporting," which could be enforceable.

The company suggests an examination of whether the auditors of fund could be called upon to report on all aspects of the operations of the fund and not just the financial statements now required.

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# CLOSING PRICES

Account: August 6  
Settlement: August 17

# HOLIDAY GUARDIAN

## GARDENING

MOIRA SAVONIUS on private gardens and Bear's Breeches

# A day out

IT is undoubtedly true that we now have one of the most overcrowded countryside in the world. It is becoming more and more difficult to go out for the day without having to wait in a queue or search for a parking place. A day at the seaside has become more of an endurance test than a pleasure, and most of the popular picnic and beauty spots are much too crowded to be enjoyable. But to compensate for all this we have something that very few other countries can boast of and which is the opportunity to visit many splendid private gardens in every county of the land.

An Englishman's home is his castle, but a remarkable number of kindly people are willing to throw open their gardens without any profit themselves, in order to assist charities of various kinds. The two most important of these are the National Gardens Scheme in aid of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, and the Gardeners' Royal Benevolent Society and the Royal Gardeners' Orphan Fund. Scotland's Gardens Scheme contributes to the same charities, and also to the Trust for Scotland.

The booklets always indicate of what to expect to find, so if especially interested in rhododendrons, fuchsias, alpine plants you can garden where you want. The booklets also indicate of what to expect to find, so if especially interested in rhododendrons, fuchsias, alpine plants you can garden where you want. The booklets also indicate of what to expect to find, so if especially interested in rhododendrons, fuchsias, alpine plants you can garden where you want.

# Arctic circular tour

ADRIENNE KEITH COHEN visits the Frozen North

IN THE END it is not the total grandeur, the high drama of the coastline of Northern Norway that stays in the mind so much as the incidents. The astonishing modern churches, all angles and planes and marvellous dimensions; the four-square wooden houses; the bird rock smack in the middle of town at Alesund, on your way to Glaski's Fiske, and the big department stores full of hot pants and "Hush Puppies" and Mary Quant tights; your first taste of Nordlandsleikja—a sort of pancake filled with butter and sugar creamed together with fudgy brown goat's cheese—in a snack bar in Tromsø; the parcel post at Honningsvåg being delivered by horse-drawn sled; the fish-drying racks at almost every port, outdoors in the wintry atmosphere except for Stamsund in the Lofoten, with its stinking fish heads stacked on the quay ready to be turned to fishmeal ("Smell the money," the Norwegians say).

ended up hardly going to bed at all. But I went only as far as Kirkenes, flying down to Oslo on a bus-stop trip which took twice as long as the direct BEA flight from Oslo back to London. On the round trip, however, you can rest in the knowledge that everything you pass by night on the way up to Kirkenes you will see by day on the way back to Bergen.

The natural splendours of the voyage come up so thick and fast that it is almost impossible to keep track of them. The isolated range of the Seven Sisters like a paper cut-out in the navy-blue night; Hordaland Island; the view of the Romsdal mountains from Molde; the jagged peaks of the Lofoten archipelago; the stunning impact of the North Cape—a blinding white backdrop in a sudden blaze of sun—leave you somehow ill-prepared for the

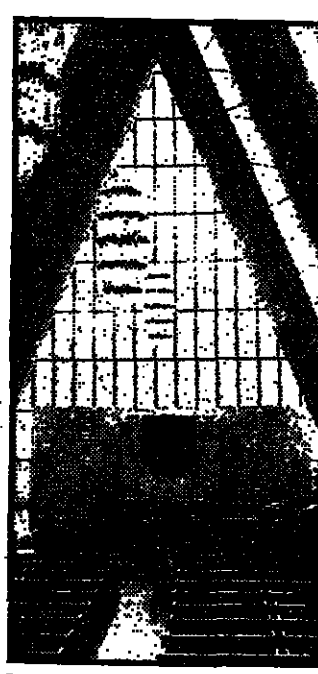
compact modernity of the coastal towns. The answer to this last, in fact, is brutally simple: most were razed to the ground during the war and have been completely rebuilt since.

Hence those modern churches, the expansive supermarkets, the huge new SAS hotel in Bodø with its plaza of shops, its vast restaurant and enchanter's rooms, 500 beds at the end of the earth and all of them filled nightly with visiting businessmen.

All these gentlemen, you feel, must somehow be connected with fishing which seems so obviously the lifeblood of the region (between February and April, the Lofoten fisheries alone have 10,000 to 15,000 fishermen at sea in 2,000 to 3,000 boats). In fact only one sixth of the population is thus employed—less than in industry and building, trade and communications. And certainly you see plenty of evidence of the building that is afoot; hardly a town or village will be the same six months hence as it is today.

Yet much of this rebuilding is surrounded by legend and history—trails and giants doing battle across narrow sea passages; Irish princesses fleeing from pagan suitors to the caves of remote islands; Stone Age rock drawings; the odd manor house surviving from Saga days.

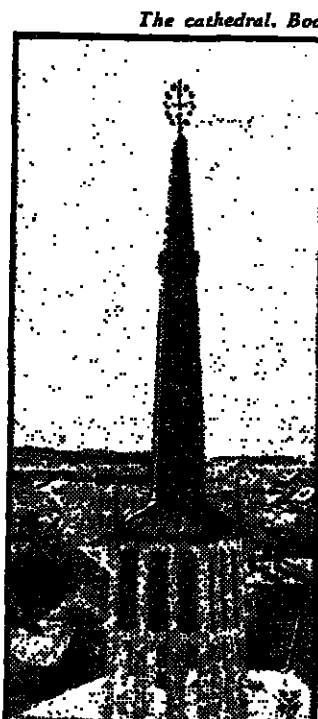
It was not, however, a Norwegian who described these northerly coastal towns and villages as "a stack of snow and three houses"—and it is not a description you would lightly repeat to any of their inhabitants. To a man they looked with wide-eyed astonishment at any suggestion that their life was an isolated or a lonely one.



Inside the cathedral, Tromsø

On the contrary, you were given the impression that every moment was packed with interest, from long cross-country ski treks to neighbouring visiting and a goodly measure of culture, including visiting artists.

It is only on a Norwegian coastal steamer, that you could hope to become involved, even so peripherally, in the day-to-day life of such a cross-section of Norwegians. Stick to the delightful tourist hotels along the south-west fjords, indeed, and you will probably never meet a Norwegian at all. They have all gone off to their private huts in the mountains or on some remote island and even the pretty waitresses in national costume are likely to be British students on working holidays.



The cathedral, Bodø

But the coastal steamers are the lifeline of the North (though slightly undermined, these days, by growing internal air services) and on one midsummer journey the captain of Bergen Line's Polarlys counted 3,400 different people who joined the ship for various stages of its 2,500-mile round trip, Bergen, Kirkenes and back.

Five shipping lines combine to operate this service, with a departure every day of the year. For the convenience of British travellers who want to do the round trip, there is a package deal which includes the North Sea crossing from Newcastle by Bergen Line's scheduled service which lands you in Bergen in nice time and transfer to that day's coastal steamer.

The cost of the round trip fluctuates wildly from month to month. You could do it for only £95 in January/February (tourist class on the Polarlys) but in late summer and autumn it is more dramatic than in late spring and summer when quite the opposite happens and there is perpetual daylight.

This, I must confess, I found a trifle disconcerting, the passing scene so constantly revolving that I

Travel Guardian will be on holiday until August 25 when we will introduce our new series of weekly travel pages discussing autumn and winter holidays.

More tangible and recent history rests in places like Nidaros Cathedral, largest medieval building in Scandinavia (heavily restored, to be sure, but none the less impressive for that). This is in Trondheim which also boasts the biggest wooden house in Northern Europe and a musical museum just outside the town, at Ringve, which is a marvellously alive affair with all the exhibits, from the prehistoric and rarer fiddles to more conventional instruments played regularly by the expert practitioners who act as guides.

The constant shift between the down to earth and the romantic adds a touch of the Dr Who to the whole voyage—a constant spectacular background against which one switches back and forth between centuries past and future with occasional glimpses of the present for reassurance.

By the time you reach the Arctic Circle on the fourth day out you would acknowledge the sudden appearance of a troll as easily as you accept the little girl in Honningsvåg dropping curtsies to any obvious foreigner and prettily requesting postage stamps from their far-fung countries. You are no longer even remotely surprised that Hammerfest, the world's most northerly town, has perpetual night from November 21 to January 23 and perpetual day from May 17 to July 25 or that you need your sunburnt sweaters in the period of perpetual day.

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# RACING GUARDIAN

## Spoiled Lad beats handicap

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

The Exel Group which sponsored the £10,000 handicap at Goodwood yesterday, will be celebrating their centenary next March. Originally the Exchange Telegraph Company, they began by sending out share prices from the London Stock Exchange, which they still do.

The directors were rather disappointed with the fact that there were only eight runners for this valuable handicap and it has been a bad time generally for sponsors.

However, in an exciting finish the top weight, Spoiled Lad, won by a neck from the bottom weight Pavel, with Handicap third. It would be hard to imagine a more exciting race and Brian Taylor was at his best on the winner, whose record this season reads two wins and three seconds in five outings.

It is unusual for such an

exposed horse to beat the handicap but Spoiled Lad has been running in top class company throughout.

Lester Piggott made sure of ending up champion jockey at the meeting by winning the first race on Valmore for Harry Wragg and the fourth race on unbeaten Sea Music.

An unusual feature of the afternoon was the fact that two horses, Musty and Royal Park, were both winning for the sixth consecutive time.

In the Rous Memorial Stakes, which began very slowly and was won by the favourite, Philip Waldron, his rider, was subsequently called before the Stewards. This six furlongs race was too fast for Charming who should come into his own in the autumn. Rainy Season was a great dis-

appointment, running a long way below her recent winning form at Newmarket Irish Love looked rather unwilling and although Charming finished only fifth it would still prefer him to any other in the race other than the winner, Sea Music, who comes from one of the best families in the stud book.

Punters have been carrying all before them this week with first or second favourites and they should continue their winning run at the afternoon's races.

Reassurance (4.45), ridden by Ron Hutchinson, should give the Duke of Norfolk his first Goodwood success of the week. This lightly raced colt has run with considerable promise and does not appear to have very strong opposition.

Red Track (1.45) finished really

well in the Stewards' Cup on Tuesday, where he was fourth and the Chichester Handicap gives him a ready-made opportunity.

Erebus (2.15) will not find the going too firm in the Pegasus Stakes but may still fail to beat Kahler, Calpurnius (2.45) in the P.T.S. Laurels Handicap will have the going he likes and should give Lester Piggott another winning ride to his credit.

On Maina in the Nassau Stakes, Lester will not have it all his own way as Catherine Wheel is very useful over this distance.

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS: — Nap — REASSURANCE (4.45). Next best — CALPURNIUS (2.45).



Graham Thornor

## National Hunt Diary by Simon Chan

### Second claim on Thornor

A YEAR ago David Gandolfo said: "Ron Atkins is a jockey who has won twice on the flat for Paul Smyth this summer, will be coming out in three-year-old hurdles later in the autumn which makes him a winner for Bill Marshall's season that begins today at Newton Abbot and Market Rasen."

When I asked him why, he replied: "I've got more horses than Ron Atkins, but I'm often likely to be having runners at more than one meeting on any particular day, so a second claim on Ron Atkins will be useful."

David's string includes three

useful recruits. I believe, who has won twice on the flat for Paul Smyth this summer, will be coming out in three-year-old hurdles later in the autumn which makes him a winner for Bill Marshall's season that begins today at Newton Abbot and Market Rasen."

The third newcomer to the Newton Abbot yard is another horse worth noting from Ron Atkins' string. He was a really smart performer on the flat three years ago and also won races over timber hurdles. He is now looking to run up a sequence in minor handicap events for, although he is no youngster, he is a safe jumper with a reasonable turn of foot.

Pharaoh Hophra is another horse worth noting from Ron Atkins' string. He was a really smart performer on the flat three years ago and also won races over timber hurdles. He is now looking to run up a sequence in minor handicap events for, although he is no youngster, he is a safe jumper with a reasonable turn of foot.

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### Ron Atkins Week-end prospects

DAVID BARONS, who always has plenty of runners at the early morning meetings, has a couple of prospects at Newton Abbot today in Carva and Green Plover. Up to now Green Plover has done most of his racing in hurdle races but he is just beginning to run up a sequence in minor handicap events for, although he is no youngster, he is a safe jumper with a reasonable turn of foot.

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At the end of last season Lewis was contracted to call a day and give up training, leaving Atkins without regular employment. Ron, though, is not discouraged. He is really, he is looking forward to free-lancing again. I was a freelance when I had my first over season and already, he has been in the saddle for a while. He is a really smart performer on the flat three years ago and also won races over timber hurdles. He is now looking to run up a sequence in minor handicap events for, although he is no youngster, he is a safe jumper with a reasonable turn of foot.

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## Erebus can get off the mark

Four races from Goodwood, including the P.T.S. Laurels, are on BBC while ITV are at Newmarket for the first three continents and at Thirsk for the first four.

GOODWOOD (BBC) 1.45 (6f): Weichman and Lester Piggott look the right answer. He followed a second place at Haydock with a fourth to Gaykay over seven furlongs at Kempton. He will be happier at today's distance.

2.15 (5f): Erebus should get off the mark. He was fourth in Sun Prince in the Rous Memorial Stakes at Royal Ascot and was then second to Carolee at York where the sixth furlongs found him out.

2.45 (11m): Picture Boy, who was winning his first race in three years when running away with the Royal Hunt Cup, went on to account for Thursday's winner, Dancing Hood at Sandown and I fancy him to complete the hat-trick.

### SIMON CHANNON'S TV ROUNDUP

3.15 (11m): This is little more than a formality for Maina, whose only defeat in three outings was a second to her stable companion, Altesse Royale in the Oaks at Epsom.

THIRSK (ITV) 1.30 (5f): This looks a match between Desperate Dee and Gay City. I prefer the latter who was beaten by Poynton at Ayr last time out when she became stirred up in the preliminaries.

2.0 (11m): March Cavalier has been running well in good maiden races and handicaps and can be considered a safe bet in this moderate company.

2.30 (11m): A line through Marie Denise, who has been beaten by both O Mandado and Grasshopper in recent weeks, gives Grasshopper a considerable advantage and he is the selection.

### 3.0 (6f): Happy Memory, an easy winner on his two latest starts, is the man to complete a hat-trick as his latest success was in an apprenticeship race at Ripon a week ago—he is unrepentant.

NEWMARKET (ITV) 1.45 (6f): With so many unknown quantities in this race, the only guide will probably be the best guide. My tentative selection is Dunder, runner-up to Jan Ekels at Chester last time out.

2.15 (6f): Astral Maid was running on fourth to Sweet Date in the Rous Memorial Stakes at Warwick last week and a combination of an extra furlong and poorer opposition should see her in the winner's enclosure for the first time.

2.45 (11m): In a very tight handicap I give a slight edge to the horse who has won this course and distance last month and is weighted to confirm his superiority.

## Newmarket

COURSE POINTERS: There is no advantage to the draw on the July course. Brian Taylor, Paul Cook and Sam Armstrong, Noel Morris, Harry Leader and David Hobbs, are the leading horses in the race.

1.45 (6f): Erebus should get off the mark. He was fourth in Sun Prince in the Rous Memorial Stakes at Royal Ascot and was then second to Carolee at York where the sixth furlongs found him out.

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TOTE DOUBLE: 2.45 & 3.45. TREBLE: 2.15, 3.15 & 4.15. GOING: Good.

1.45—PEGASUS MAIDEN STAKES: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £284 (11 runners).

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## By PETER HILLMORE

the friends of U.S. the  
ence being that it would  
done in public and in condi-  
that would let everyone  
their say," he said.



**By our own Reporter**

The three men were jointly charged with burglary and stealing guns and ammunition worth \$250.

### By our own Reporter

He said the rise was most probable since bakery shop workers were to get a 14 per cent increase in pay from August 30, giving them between £1.73 and £3 a week more. "We went out of our way in February when decimalisation took place to keep...

**BY MARK ARNOLD-FORSTER**

**WARM AND DRY  
IN AUGUST**

**WARM AND DRY  
IN AUGUST**

## WARM AND D

This satellite view of the earth's cloud cover (via Ambassador College satellite station in Hertfordshire, Britain) and an extensive area of Europe with cloud snow can be seen on the Alps. High pressure that is delaying the approach of a low and cold front over the weekend will start warm and sunny but cloud and rain by tomorrow.

## WARM AND D

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continued from page one

He agreed with the idea of public inquiry into the crisis. "It would be a serious attempt to examine the background, the trouble of U.S., the difference being that it would done in public and in condition that would let everyone have their say," he said.

**From SIMON WINCHESTER in Belfast**

30, giving them between 11.75 and £2 a week more. "We went out of our way in February to keep decentralisation took place. To keep prices down," he said. The increase could only be described as "very reasonable."

positive charges with burglary and stealing guns and ammunition worth \$250.

The increase in prices down," he said. "described as "very reasonable."

**STOP PRESS**



This satellite view of the earth's cloud cover (white), received by Ambassador College satellite station in Hertfordshire, shows most of Britain and an extensive area of Europe with cloudless skies. Some snow can be seen on the Alps. High pressure to the SE of Britain is delaying the approach of a low and cold front. This means the weekend will start warm and sunny but cloud and some rain is likely by tomorrow.

**WARM AND DRY  
IN AUGUST**

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